

The Times

LOS ANGELES

XVIIth YEAR.

[At the Counter....3 Cents.
By the Month....75 Cents.]

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1897.

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A MUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events

OS ANGELES THEATER—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee.
H. C. WYATT, Manager.

DANIEL K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING,
ROMAN'S Lyceum Theater Stock Co. From the Lyceum
Theater, New York.

Headed by JAMES K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING.

Presenting the latest Lyceum Theater Successes.

TONIGHT AND EVERY DAY "THE MAYFLOWER."

Friday Nightly, "THE FIRST GENTLEMAN OF EUROPE." Saturday Matinee,

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA." Seats now on sale. Price \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c, 25c. Tel. M. 70.

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Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.

NIGHT ! !

Sing All Former Efforts!

UNAPPROACHABLE ECKART AND HUBERT, Greatest Comedy Acrobats in the world; ECKART and HUBERT, Operatic Stars; RICHARDSON, INDL, CANFIELD and G. RILETON, ANDY and FLORA MCKEE; Prices never charged; Evening Reserved Seats 25c and 50c; Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.

OSTRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA—

SEVENTY-THREE GIGANTIC OSTRICHES

A Daring Boy Will Ride These

Untamed Ships of the Desert.

The Most Curious Sight in the State. All styles of Tops, Capes and Boas at producer's prices. Terminal R.R. and Pasadena electric cars stop at gates.

MISCELLANEOUS—

SANTA FE ROUTE ANNOUNCEMENTS—

Kite-Shaped Track Excursions, July 24, 31, AUGUST 2.

ROUND TRIP \$2.75. Observation Car on these dates will leave at 7:15 a.m., returning at 6 p.m.

San Diego and Coronado Excursion, August 6 and 7.

ROUND TRIP \$3.00.

THE CELEBRATED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. Will give Open Air Concerts every Saturday and Sunday during the Season.

REDONDO BEACH.

Leave Downey Avenue..... 6:22 a.m. 9:23 m. 9:23 p.m.
Leave La Grande Street..... 6:37 a.m. 9:45 a.m. 11:03 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 5:33 p.m. 10:15 p.m.
Leave Central Avenue..... 6:48 a.m. 9:58 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 1:15 p.m. 5:45 p.m. 10:27 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday Last Train Leaves the Beach returning at 6 p.m.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—

3½ HOURS FROM LOS ANGELES.

Daily Open Air Concerts by the Famous Marine Band.

Grand Orchestral Concert Every Evening.—Three Boats Saturday, July 24, to the

GRAND SPECTACULAR ILLUMINATION OF AVALON BAY.

Round Trip Excursion Sunday. Daily Service from San Pedro—See Southern Pacific and Terminal Railroad time tables for steamer connection.

Regular Round Trip tickets from Los Angeles \$2.75.

Excursion Tickets \$2.50.

BANNING CO., 222 South Spring Street

ARBONS EVERY PICTURE A WORK OF ART.

Children's pictures in combination panels and characteristic attitudes.

29½ S. Spring St. opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck Hotel.

OLD REFINERS AND ASSAYERS—

Largest establishment in Southern California and 35 years' experience. Metalurgical tests of all kinds made and Mine Assayed. United States Mint prices paid for gold and silver in any form.

Formerly W. T. SMITH & CO., 128 North Main Street, Once Room.

C. E. FOLKS DRINK CORONADO WATER

Order water over Telephone 746. Purest on Earth. Only safe water for constant use.

F. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—

LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES. Buy at Headquarters. Fine Mexican Limes.

Tel. Main 398. Althouse Fruit Co., 213-215 W. Second St.

REDONDO CARNATIONS—

AND CHOICE ROSES? CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS FOR CUTTING. Call for a sample box for a specimen.

W. E. HOWARD, MINES AND MINING STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD. Mail orders solicited. Organization a specialty. Room 38 Wilcox Building.

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY

F. Edward Gray, Proprietor, 140 South Spring Street, Tel. Red 102. Flowers, Floral Designs, Floral Requisites.

HOTELS—

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—

HOTEL METROPOLIS—REMODELED AND ENLARGED. GRAND BALM ROOM.

ELLEGANT HOTEL WITH PRIVATE BATHS.

THE ISLAND VILLA—The most desirable family home which has comfortable accommodations a splendid table and FIRST-CLASS SERVICE AT LOWEST PRICES. Large parlors and bedrooms. Rooms and Verandas fronting the ocean. Special rates to families and parties.

BANNING CO., 222 South Spring Street.

G. GRANDEST SUMMER RESORT

On the Pacific Slope. BEAUTIFUL SANTA BARBARA. Never Closes. The Arlington Hotel. Never Closes.

Very low Summer rates by the week and month. The finest and safest Surf Bathings on the Coast. Fishing, Bicycling and Horseback Riding with the most perfect summer climate in California. Parties holding Christian Endeavor tickets can buy excursion tickets from Los Angeles or Saugus to Santa Barbara for \$2.50.

E. P. DUNN.

A. BOTTSFORD INN—

Eighth and Hope Streets. Main 175. Best Appointed Family Hotel in the City.

Special rates to Permanent Guests. Will be open all Summer. Electric Cars pass the door. C. A. TARBLE, Headquarters for Christian Endeavorers.

Wilson's Peak Park—

OVER A MILE HIGH. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS \$2.00 p. r. day, \$9 per week. Furnished or unfurnished toutes. Fare, round trip, reduced on toll road. From Los Angeles \$1.50. Pasadena \$2.00; via Sierra Madre Trail, \$2. Stage leaves 4:45 a.m. 5:00 p.m. Pasadena at 8:30 a.m. For transportation apply to L. W. LOWRY, 44 S. Raymond Ave., Pasadena. Telephone Main 56. H. Wilson's Peak Park. Tel. 102.

Grand View Hotel—

CATALINA, WITH ITS NEW ADDITION, FINE GROUND. Every room outside room: 300 feet verandas; reasonable rates; makes the Grand View very popular.

Hotel Lincoln—

SECOND AND HILL FAMILY HOTEL. APPOINTMENT perfect. Electric light throughout. Tel. 102.

Hotel Sierra Madre—

NEVER CLOSES. SANTA FE TRAINS TO SANTA ANITA Station Sierra Madre. Free bus. F. Haskin. Old Trail—and best TWYCROSS BUS LINE. Sierra Madre, Cal.

PASADENA HOTELS FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

With Price and Other Information.

Switzer's Camp—

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, 12 MILES FROM PASADENA. Bus starts Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. from 145 Raymond Avenue, Pasadena.

Carlton Hotel—

38 E. COLORADO STREET, BUSINESS CENTER, FIRST CLASS, fully equipped.

Restaurant—

AND DELICACY BAKERY, 38 E. COLORADO PASADENA, FIRST DOOR FROM Carlton Hotel, tourists' lunch a specialty.

Crown Villa—

board, pleasant rooms, electric cars pass the door; specialties

THAT COUNTER CLAIM.

New American Commercial Company Sent to the Supreme Court.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE]

NEW YORK, July 21.—Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court here nearly a year ago in one of the suits brought by the United States against the New American Commercial Company, awarded the government \$10,257 as rentals and royalties for sealing privileges on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, during the year 1894.

The company set up in defense that the counter claim to the United States Supreme Court with instructions, and refused to give a decision.

Trains Stopped by Tramps.

July 21.—News has been received that a gang of tramps stopped a freight and passenger train at Tekamah, Neb., and is trying to force its way over the road.

SENSATIONAL ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The steamer Umatilla, which arrived today

YELLOW CRAZE

Gold Fever Growing in Its Intensity.

Reports of Hardships Have No Restraining Influence.

What the Would-be Prospector Must Pack With Him.

History of the District—Report of Canadian Official—Tacoma People Abandoning What is Left of Their Business to Go Northward.

[BY THE TIMES. SPECIAL WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—[Special Dispatch.] The heaps of yellow dust and nuggets brought down from the golden Clondyke by the steamers Excelsior and Portland are mere molehills compared with the treasure coming next month. News reached here yesterday that something like \$4,000,000 has been shipped by the miners at Dawson City to St. Michael's, and will reach that city about the middle of August. The statement is also made that a new gold-bearing field has been found 400 miles southeast of Dawson, on the Pelly River.

The Umatilla arrived yesterday morning from Puget Sound ports, brought down almost \$200,000 of Alaskan gold, of which \$136,000 was in gold dust from the steamer Consignment to the Gold Dredge & Co. There were several other shipments of gold in sacks, some of which was shipped direct from Juneau, and advises from that place are to the effect that at least \$75,000 in dust is awaiting shipment at various Alaskan stations.

Along the sensational advice received was one from St. Michael's to the effect that over \$4,000,000 in gold, which has not been included with the fortunes recently brought to the coast by miners, will be shipped through Wells Fargo & Co. and Kentucky miners having reached the island since the departure of the Excelsior and Portland, who have secured greater fortunes individually than those whose stories have already been told.

Although the capacity of the steamer Portland was given tomorrow for St. Michael's, and the steamer Excelsior, which sails on the 28th, is limited to about 110 passengers, over 1000 applications have been made for berths. Most of the disappointed ones are making arrangements to travel to Tacoma by rail and secure passage by the Mexico and Topeka, which sail thence next week, but many must inevitably wait until next spring, and their disappointment is sore.

A RAILROAD PROJECTED.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 21.—The Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company was formed here last year, and which is just completing final arrangements for explorations in the Yukon district. It will shortly put into action a plan which will solve the vexatious problem of shortage of supplies in the Yukon territory.

In 1896, P. I. Packard of Portland, Ore., who is interested in the company, went to the Yukon district to locate a road from the coast to Town Lake, the head of the navigable waters of the Yukon upon which a railway could be built. With the aid of Indians he located the pass leading direct from the Tagu Inlet on the Alaska coast to Town Lake. This pass, he learned, was known to the Indians as the "Five white men." It had been used by the Umatilla and the Omak Indians, and was considered valuable.

The Umatilla arrived yesterday morning from Puget Sound ports. She had on board \$140,000 in gold dust and three miners, J. G. Kelly, Charles Mort and Harry Patton. Mort, who comes direct from Cook's Inlet, says that the Clondyke excitement caused a stampede in all that section of the country, and that miners are giving up claims which were ordinarily considered valuable.

The ordinary outfit for the Juneau route costs the prospector \$80. From those who have gone over the trail it has been learned that the following articles are absolutely essential: Fifty pounds of flour; ½ pound baking powder, 15 pounds dried fruit; 20 pounds bacon, 35 pounds beans, 10 pounds sugar, 3 pounds coffee, 1 pound salt, ½ pound pepper, 1 pound dehydrated onions, matches, butter, milk, rice, cornmeal and such articles for food as the means of the adventurer permit.

This, however, is supposed to only cover the thirty days consumed in making the trip, and a two weeks' grub stake after reaching the diggings. In the way of clothing, the following articles are suggested: Two pairs heavy woolen socks, 1 pair Canadian "jaragans," or snow socks; 1 pair German socks, 2 pairs heaviest woolen blankets, 1 oil blanket, or of canvas, 1 Mackinaw suit, 2 heavy flannel shirts, 2 pairs heavy overalls, 2 suits heavy woolen underwear, 1 pair gum boots, 1 pair snowshoes, 1 pair of snow glasses. In addition to this, the prospector's camping outfit should consist of one 8x10 wall tent, one small Yukon stove with three lengths of telescope pipe, pants kettles and as complete a kitchen outfit as possible.

No one has been harder struck with the gold craze than A. M. Speck, a real estate agent, who has succeeded in interesting a number of moneyed men, and as soon as the details of the organization are completed, he will purchase a 100-ton steamer and sail direct for the diggings.

Another party of adventurers, under the leadership of D. J. Grauman, will sail for the diggings on August 1. Arrangements have been made for 150 passengers, and fifty have already signed their intention of joining the expedition. Grauman agrees to land his people at Dawson City for \$250.

A. H. Whitney and Laurie Adams, two prominent young men of this city, will leave next week for the mines. Both caught the Alaska fever at the same time, and in less than twenty-four hours, made up their minds to undertake the trip. The last berth on the steamer Excelsior was paid for this afternoon.

Quite a number of women have engaged passage upon the Excelsior.

Some of them are going with husbands, but one or two will make the journey alone. Four sisters of St. Anne from Quebec have engaged passage on the steamer. Other women of the party are: Mrs. Bessie Thomas, Mrs. J. H. Moulton, Mrs. Spitzer of Sacramento, Mrs. C. H. Jones and Mrs. Cathey.

The latter came down from there with Mrs. Wilson, with whom she has lived for the past two years. She is going back, it is said, to keep a promise of marriage made to a prosperous miner.

It is said at the office of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company that if the demand for transportation continues, an extra steamer will be placed on the route about August 1.

RUSH FROM TACOMA.

BANKERS and Real Estate Men Among the Tourists.

[BY ASSOCIATED

a drawback of duty on leather exported made from imported hides. Mr. Aldrich explained that the House had insisted on this proviso, and he felt that the drawback was payable under the law without reference to the provision. He thought about \$500,000 to \$750,000 of revenue would be obtained from the duty on hides and probably half of this would be paid in drawback.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska spoke against the bill, as a whole, and incidentally referred to the present coal strike, contrasting it with the premises of property.

Mr. Teller and Mr. Vest criticised the hide amendment, the former saying that the drawback clause was in the interest of eastern manufacturers, as the western tanners who did not export leather were getting no drawback.

Mr. Aldrich answered that the East and the West stood on the same basis, and that the particular point concerned. It was impossible to build a battleship at Omaha, but that was due to the geography of the country, and not to any legislative discrimination against Omaha and the West.

Mr. Aldrich then said that the three of the Senate conference were from the West, and only repudiated the statement that New England and the East had been unduly favored by the conferees. The conference amendment, omitting from the free list scientific books and periodicals, brought out a sarcastic speech from Mr. Teller.

The conference amendment, occasioned largely by the omission of certain reciprocity treaties, Mr. Aldrich explained that it was the desire to have our commercial relations definitely established within a reasonable time. It was believed this could be accomplished within two years.

Mr. Teller said he thought that the committee was afraid to trust the next President.

Mr. White criticised the provision that reciprocity treaties were to be approved by Congress. Congress had the power to ratify or lower treaties without awaiting to approve a treaty, and he declared that this provision could arouse criticism on the mental ability of the Congress enacting it.

Mr. Allison explained that Congress had no means nor power to make a treaty, so that a treaty was essential before any reciprocal plan of tariff reduction could be executed.

The conference amendment striking out the Senate proviso for a stamp tax on bonds and stocks led to discussion. In answer to inquiries, Mr. Aldrich said the point has been raised that an reciprocity amendment was a class of articles as a whole, while the Senate amendment expressly excepted bonds of building associations and other classes of bonds. This objection was felt to be well taken, and the bond provision was abandoned.

Mr. Allen declared that this was another humble submission to the money power.

Mr. Morgan asserted that there were many reasons beyond the one assigned for the abandonment of the bond tax.

The main influence was the favoritism shown to capital. It was this favoritism which was making converts to the Populist party.

Another influence was the Sugar Trust, which had been instrumental in having the bond tax abandoned, as it would affect the enormous stock transfers of the trust. The formal reading of the conference report was completed at 5:30 o'clock, and the Senate at once went into executive session, adjourning soon after.

HOUSE.—When the House met today Mr. Evans of Kentucky, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to take such investigations as will elicit the facts in connection with the restriction on the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries under which is known as government contracts. It also authorized the President to enter into negotiations with those countries with a view to obtaining modification of those restrictions.

Mr. Cleary of Kentucky explained that England and many other countries where tobacco could be shipped, except through the governments, and dwelt upon the necessity of finding a foreign market for the surplus tobacco raised in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Perkins (Rep.) of Iowa called up a resolution for printing 2000 copies of the House digest. This served as an opportunity for Mr. Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas to criticise the mode of procedure in the House, in the midst of which Mr. Longley moved an adjournment until tomorrow, which was carried by 153 to 114.

LAND MATTERS.

Two Hundred Acres for the Railroad-Persons' Allowance.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—[Special Dispatch.] The Secretary of the Interior has certified 200 acres of land in the Los Angeles land district to the Southern Pacific Railroad. Charles E. Parsons, Post Surveyor for California, was today granted \$64.50 in excess of the allowance made him by Commissioner Laddoreas for work done in the southern part of the State. The Commissioner cut down the bill on the ground that the country surveyed was not mountainous, but the Secretary today reversed the ruling.

CONFIRMATIONS.

George Christ of Nogales Surveyor-General of Arizona.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—These nominations were confirmed by the Senate today:

Brainerd H. Warner, Jr., of Maryland, to be Consul at Leipzig, Germany; Charles H. Isham of Baltimore, to be a Commissioner in and for the District of Alaska; George Christ of Nogales, to be Surveyor-General of Arizona; A. P. Hanson of Sun Dance, Wyo., to be Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

SULTAN'S TRADE.

He Accepts, With Reservations, the Powers' Designated Frontier.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Sultan has issued a trade sanctioning the settlement of the frontier question in accordance with the wishes of the powers.

The Sultan's trade appears to accept the frontier fixed by the military attaches of the powers with reservations, which probably means that there will be further delays.

Speaks Probably Speechless.

FLORENCE (Ala.) July 21.—Jim Speaks, the negro who is the subject of the trouble at Riverton, is probably swinging from a convenient limb between Riverton and Cherokee tonight. Speaks was captured near Riverton this morning and officers started for Tuscaloosa for him. An armed company started after the negro, swearing they would hang the negro before he could be taken five miles. They undoubtedly carried out their threats.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, July 21.—[Special Dispatch.] J. K. F. Disterick is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and G. C. Smith is at the Bartholdi; C. F. Anthony, and wife are at the St. Denis; E. C. Anthony is at the St. Denis; D. G. Smith of Pasadena is at the Windsor.

[COAST RECORD.]

MUST MAKE HISTORY.

STATE PRINTER JOHNSTON HAS NO OPTION.

ATTY-GEN. FITZGERALD RENDERS AN OPINION REQUIRING HIM TO PRINT MORE TEXT BOOKS.

SCHOOLBOOK MUDDLE REVIVED.

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION LIMITED.

Expert Testimony in Re Figel—State Board of Equalization Engaged on Railroad Assessments—An Accounting Ordered.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SACRAMENTO, July 21.—State Printer A. J. Johnston is in receipt of an opinion from Atty-Gen. Fitzgerald in which the latter holds that it is the duty of the State Printer, notwithstanding the request of the State Board of Education to the contrary, to print enough histories of the State series of text books to fill the orders which will be sent to him during the next four months.

The State Printer has on hand about sixteen hundred copies of the history, and will require at least 5000 more to fill the orders. The Attorney-General quotes various sections of the law in support of his opinion.

The State Board of Education, the Attorney-General holds, has no power to suspend the use of the books of the State text-book series, provided for in these acts, other than adopting new ones, covering the same subject; and as the State Printer states such new ones cannot go into general use for at least a year after their adoption and the completion of the electrolyte plates for their publication; but pending the adoption of new books, it is compulsory upon the schools to use the old ones, and it is his duty to publish a sufficient number to supply the demand for them.

PITIE ASSASSINS.

**Mouse's Death Confirmed—Why At-
vote Did His Killing.**

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

NEEDLES (Ariz.) July 21.—[Special Dispatch.] Billy Miller, the veteran desert miner and prospector, has returned from Nevada and confirms the killing of Mouse, the Indian murderer at Little Muddy, 120 miles north of El Dorado Cañon. He was killed by a party of Pinto Indians before Miller's men had found him, though they were hot on his trail.

On the return trip Miller came by the place where Ahvoto was killed and secured the murderer's skull. Miller has been totally consumed with their contention that the cause of the fire is supposed to be of Indian origin. The total loss is estimated at \$2700; insurance \$500. Thomas Welsh's house was burned tonight. The house and contents are a total loss, at \$1800; the insurance, \$500.

RECEIVED \$21,835 IN ITS ENDOWMENT FUND. The present demands of the seminary are a good working library, a commodious building and enlarging of the Berkeley Christian Church.

The Committee on State Work recommended an appropriation for founding an Alameda church, employing a State superintendent of missions and arranging of the churches in groups so they can send their pastors into home mission fields for a short time.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

DECISION AFFECTING THE ALASKA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Judge Seawell has rendered a decision which means the distribution of \$100,000 or more among the stockholders of the Alaska Improvement Company. The decision was in a suit brought by certain stockholders to secure an accounting of the sale of property of the corporation to the Alaska Packers' Association.

A committee was appointed in December of last year to investigate the sale of the property of the company to the Alaska Packers' Association. In January the committee reported that the packers had sold the office for the property \$15,000 and for certain merchandise on hand an additional \$36,000. It was represented that this was the best price obtainable, and the sale was authorized at the figures mentioned.

The plaintiffs' chief complaint alleged that they had been made the victims of fraud and misrepresentation. It was charged that the real price paid for the property was \$300,000, and the difference between that amount and the amount reported was said to have been misappropriated. The plaintiffs sued for the sum of the amount said to have been misappropriated.

JACOB HARTMAN WILL LIVE.

SACRAMENTO, July 21.—Jacob Hartman is recovering from a dose of morphine, which he swallowed on Sunday. He had been despondent over the recent death of two of his children, and is thought to have taken the poison to end his grief.

Ollie Cooley's Body.

SACRAMENTO, July 21.—It is reported that the body of Ollie Cooley, the girl who last week disappeared from her home in Placer county, has been found in the American River. It is supposed to have been a case of suicide.

JACOB HARTMAN WILL LIVE.

OAKLAND, July 21.—Frank Bowman, a Southern Pacific switchman, fell beneath the wheels of a freight train today and was terribly mangled. Both legs were amputated at the hospital. The chances are even that Bowman will recover.

OLIVE COOLEY'S BODY.

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COMING BY BOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The passengers on the Coos Bay are: For Santa Barbara—Mrs. Kearns; for San Diego, Miss Solomon, Miss Herzog; for San Pedro, Mrs. Graft, Sanderson Chenrose, wife and child; T. Wilks, F. Galivian and S. Brice.

AGED BOOK-KEEPER'S SUICIDE.

STOCKTON, July 21.—Clark Jackson, aged 72, a book-keeper, shot and killed himself on the balcony of the Courtland lodging-house early this morning. The cause of the suicide is unknown.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

BOB FARRELL'S DESPERATE CHASE FOR A WIFE.

THE RETIRED BUSINESSMAN TAKES TO MISS LANSING—SHE GOES ON WITH ANOTHER MAN—THE PURSUIT, THE CAPTURE—THE NEGOTIATION, WHICH FAILED.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

PORLTAND (Or.) July 21.—[Special Dispatch.] A sensational story came to light here today, the chief actors being Robert Farrell, a retired newspaper man of Southern California, and Miss Lansing, his one-time housekeeper and twice betrothed. Farrell's home is in San Francisco, and being lonely, he advertised for a housekeeper. Miss Lansing answered, and represented herself as a schoolteacher, whereas she posed in the "tout ensemble" for artists.

On June 20 she disappeared, and so far as sundry personal property of his, with her went another lover named Dyer. This last was adding insult to injury. Farrell started on the chase, first filing a complaint for larceny against her in the Police Court. He traced her to Idaho, and then to this city. He next swore out a warrant, charging her with being a fugitive from justice.

Here he met an officer who secured him an interview which resulted in a reconciliation and an offer on Farrell's part to marry the woman. The weddinng was set for today. He gave her money for expenses. She learned of the complaint out against her here, and another trial ensued, which was again patched up. He telephoned for \$300 for the wedding trip, and when the money reached her yesterday the detective garnished it for the \$200 reward offered.

After this was "squashed" he took a minister and went to the trysting place at noon, but Mary had again fled.

While waiting, a telephone message informed her that she would come "sure" at 3 o'clock. While still waiting, the deputy Sheriff served him with papers in a \$5000 damage suit brought by Dyer for defamation of character.

At 3 o'clock Mary showed up smiling, but insisted that before being married Farrell should settle Dyer's \$5000 claim. That settled it. Farrell rebelled. A compromise was attempted, and Dyer came down finally to \$500. Farrell offered \$100, which, being refused, the whole affair ended in a row and resulted in landing Mary in jail as a fugitive from justice.

THE GOLD WING.

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Executive Committee of the National Democratic party, the gold wing of the Democratic party, met today at No. 62 William street. There were on hand William D. Bynum, chairman of the National Committee and ex-officio chairman of the Executive Committee; C. B. Holman of Rockland, Me.; W. D. Haleman of Louisville; John C. Fullitt of Philadelphia; George Peabody, New York; C. M. Cutcheon, St. Paul; W. W. Screws, Montgomery, Ala.; T. P. Lynn, Columbus, O.; Charles J. Canda of New York. There was much disappointment over the absence of a number of people.

At the close of the meeting, Chairman Bynum gave out a statement. He said that after a discussion of the matter of assisting the States of Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio in their campaigns this fall, it was finally decided to assist the State campaign committees with funds, and to assist the national campaign by sending \$100,000 to the Democratic national convention in Chicago.

CIVIL SERVICE RULING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The British government is sending a much stronger patrolling force up to Bering Sea sealing fisheries than that of the season, already two-and-a-half times the 1896 sealings. The British force will consist of 1000 men, 800 tons, have sailed for Bering Sea.

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NEW YORK, July 21.—The Executive Committee of the National Democratic party, the gold wing of the Democratic party, met today at No. 62 William street.

There were on hand William D. Bynum, chairman of the National Committee and ex-officio chairman of the Executive Committee; C. B. Holman of Rockland, Me.; W. D. Haleman of Louisville; John C. Fullitt of Philadelphia; George Peabody, New York; C. M. Cutcheon, St. Paul; W. W. Screws, Montgomery, Ala.; T. P. Lynn, Columbus, O.; Charles J. Canda of New York. There was much disappointment over the absence of a number of people.

At the close of the meeting, Chairman Bynum gave out a statement. He said that after a discussion of the matter of assisting the States of Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio in their campaigns this fall, it was finally decided to assist the State campaign committees with funds, and to assist the national campaign by sending \$100,00

TARGETS FOR A MOB.

DANGERS THREATEN MINERS WHO REMAIN AT WORK.

Invasion of Strikers is Apprehended at the Allison Mine West of Canonsburg.

ANOTHER MARCH TO BE MADE.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MEN WILL SET FORTH TODAY.

Embargo Laid on West Virginia Coal—Debs Addresses Small Crowd—Denies That He is Discouraged.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Trouble, and much of it, seems to be in store at the Allison mine, three miles west of Canonsburg. The men want to go to work, but are afraid. They fear an invasion of the strikers, and do not want to be made targets for a mob that is likely at any moment to lose control of itself.

The strikers will begin their march tonight, but a telegram from Bridgeville, announces that, owing to the heavy rains of last evening, it was decided to postpone the trip until tomorrow. The men are fully determined to carry out their threats of making the march. They expect to start with 600 men, and be reinforced with about the same number from Bridgeville and Tom's Run. The men will start with several day's rations, and expect to be in shape to attack the offending miners for several days.

Sheriff Vernon Clark of Washington county is fully prepared for any array of marching strikers that may invade his domain. It is not generally known that at 6 o'clock last night he had nearly three hundred deputies on hand. There are no available men at any time. From the most reliable information it is learned that they are all ready, with the exquisite number of firearms, and are prepared to do business.

The miners who went to work today are stricken with fear and anxiety to the point of panic. The miners had forty men at work till noon today, when the plant was shut down in apparent anticipation of trouble. During the afternoon a committee from the Enterprise mine paid them a visit. The committee wanted to find out what the situation was. They decided that the Enterprise would not work under the present surroundings.

At a committee meeting at the miners' headquarters in this city today, the question was discussed how it would be possible to march a body of men to stop the miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Company from working. Every member of the subcommittee was discussed, but no plan could be hit upon. It was the general opinion that the mines of this company are impregnable to attack because of their geographical position.

The expected meeting of the Board of Arbitration was postponed to a date to coincide with the absent members not reaching the city. As soon as they arrive arrangements will be made for a general meeting of operators.

The situation among the strikers in this district is practically unchanged. The suspension is complete, with the exception of Dr. Armitt and Debs, and though considerable destitution and suffering is reported among the strikers and their families, the determination to fight it out is apparently as strong as on the first day of the strike.

RETURNED UNEXPECTEDLY.

WHEELING, (W. Va.) July 21.—There is little change in the local coal-mining strike today. Some of the miners who struck at the Glendale works yesterday afternoon returned to work this morning rather unexpectedly.

There is no change in the situation at Dillonvale today. There will be a demonstration by the miners of this city against the operators for the purpose of inducing the men at the Bogg's Run mine to join the strike.

DEBS NOT DISCOURAGED.

FAIRMONT (W. Va.) July 21.—President Debs addressed several hundred miners at Watson's this evening, many of them residents there from Monongah, a distance of four miles. He denounced the reports sent to various papers by special correspondents to the effect that he is discouraged. Debs' speech was a socialist one, and his trip was described to the men.

Debs was seen. He denounced the return of the Mayor of Monongah to the Sovereigns, as follows: "If it is true we are no better off in the United States than in Russia. Free speech is denounced in West Virginia as it is in Russia. It shows the desperation of the money power. The end is near. The capitalist and monopoly come to a screech. The world is down, but it is like damming a stream. You can build the dam higher and higher, but finally the dam must break. Pent-up power will some day destroy. Sovereign's fate will strengthen the Social Democracy."

RATCHFORD'S REMARK.

COLUMBUS (O.) July 21.—President Rachford said tonight, before leaving for West Virginia, that all statements that the strike was not progressing favorably should be liberally discounted, as they were inspired by West Virginia operators or sympathizers.

ARBITRATION EFFORTS.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Secretary Bishop of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration continued his canvass among the miners of the state, and found many willing to sign the true uniformity scale or agree to almost anything that was not manifestly unfair to the operators. Others were less tractable, and several lengthy discussions which were had with this class in the morning, and it is believed, will stay in Cleveland beyond calculations.

A dispatch from Columbia, Mo., says that a gold discovery on the banks of Dry Ford creek, near New Florence, in Montgomery county, Mo., is announced by Dr. G. A. Smith, president of the state arbitration committee. The discoverer has sent several consignments of quartz to Dr. Broadhead, and assays by the latter have proved the genuineness of the find. Dr. Broadhead will visit Montgomery county to inspect the vein.

Rachford said this morning that he believed he would leave Cleveland with the consent of nine local operators having mines in the Pittsburgh district. With but one or two exceptions, perhaps, the local operators have confidence that the uniformity scale will ever be introduced in Pittsburgh district, and believe it is only a waste of time to try to introduce it. They are of the opinion that the best way to settle the strike is for the operators to remain silent and inactive. This inaction, it is argued, will make the miners uneasy, and will discourage them.

THE UNIFORMITY AGREEMENT.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Chairman Little of the Arbitration Committee and President De Armitt of the New York and Cleveland Gas Co. came to Pittsburgh this morning from the East, where he went to secure the cooperation of mine-owners along the Pennsylvania Railroad. Little said that the interviews with eastern operators were confidential, but he could say in a general way that the result was very satisfactory, and that the success of the uniformity plan depended now entirely upon the local operators.

He will suggest the calling of a meeting of operators in the near future to

confer on the matter. There were some clauses in the agreement objectionable, and a modification would be necessary to get changed conditions. De Armitt refused to talk further than report progress, adding that the situation was by no means discouraging.

THE AGITATORS.

FAIRMONT (W. Va.) July 21.—Two days have passed without any important developments. This afternoon Debs spoke at Worthington and told his meeting at Watson promises to be well attended. Three hundred men from Monongah will march down to him.

Organizer McMahen says that an effort will be made to bring labor organizations from the whole country to the assistance of the miners on a strike. No plan has yet been formed, but he thinks little effort will be required to get trainmen to refuse work on trains carrying coal into competitive districts.

NON-UNIONISTS FIRED ON.

BLUEFIELD (W. Va.) July 21.—Over seven hundred cars of coal were shipped through here last night. Twenty-five guards passed through to guard the miners and prevent the entry of Clinton Valley miners. Non-union men are reported to have been fired upon by strikers at Tom's Creek, severally being seriously wounded.

EMBARGO ON COAL.

FAIRMONT (W. Va.) July 21.—The most important development of the past twenty-four hours was the embargo laid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on all West Virginia coal. Orders were issued to hold all coal at junction points as the railroad wanted to keep it ten days or more always on hand. The international publications have frightened the roads.

BUSINESS MEN'S MOVE.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) July 21.—A special to the Republic from Mount Olivet, Ill., says: "The miners of this city are taking steps to aid the miners in their efforts to secure better wages. Funds have been raised and a committee appointed by Mayor Fuchs will distribute the money where most needed. A delegation of 100 miners left here tonight for Coffeen, where they will assist other delegations in getting the Coffeen miners to join the movement."

LOGAN DAY.

CHICAGO WILL CELEBRATE TODAY WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Governors of Different States and Their Staffs Have Arrived—Military in the City—Mrs. Logan and Party.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

Two Posts Established by the Canadians Two Years Ago.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Ottawa says:

"Now that the Dominion government is in possession of authentic reports corroborative of the first accounts sent out of the marvelous richness of the new placer diggings, the organization of the district is being completed. Two years ago the Department of the Interior dispatched a force of twenty Northwest mounted police to Fort Cudahy, on the Canadian side of the Alaskan frontier. The officer in command was Inspector Constance, established two posts, one at Fort Cudahy and one at Forty Mile Creek and proceeded to administer laws and collect revenues for the customs department. He collected about \$15,000 the first year.

"Encouraged by the prospects of revenue, the government, in 1885, appointed D. W. Davis, a former member of Parliament for Ontario, to the position of Customs Officer for the district, and his returns, recently received, swelled the total collections to about \$3,000.

"This work of organization was first suggested to the government by the North American Mining and Transportation Company, which was anxious that the British territory should be administered so as to guarantee the safety of its interests. It was not undertaken by the Dominion authorities, however, until the surveying parties then in the field had with more or less difficulty located the 111st meridian of west longitude, which forms the boundary between Alaska and the Canadian north-west Territory from Mt. St. Elias to the shores of the Arctic. When this had been accomplished and the selection of police posts began, grubstamps from the Seattle and other American Coast newspapers reached the ears of the government here. It was boldly asserted that the Canadians were grubstamping territory in Alaska that did not belong to them.

"When it was fairly established that Bonanza Creek was rich in gold there was a rush to Forty-mile. The town was almost deserted. Men who had been in a chronic state of drunkenness for weeks were pressed into boats as they came along to get up to the Yukon to stake a claim, and claims were staked by men for their friends, who were not in the country at the time."

CLONDYKE WITH A C.

Steamships Loaded to the Rails With Treasure-seekers.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

SEATTLE (Wash.) July 21.—Tomorrow at noon the steamship Portland leaves Seattle for St. Michael's with her passenger accommodations taxed to the limit, and with a full cargo of provisions. On the Portland will be the second party of fortune-hunters to leave for the Clondyke since the news of the big finds was brought down by the Portland last Sunday, the first party going on the Al-Kayakday.

Among the Portland's passengers will be ex-Gov. McGraw, E. M. Parry, a prominent attorney, and E. M. Balliett, once a college football man. Mrs. J. D. Barnes, who was the first white woman to go into the Yukon by the Dyea Basin, is returning to the North to join her husband after a year's separation. She will call the home of the Yukon, and is known by all the Yukon old-timers. On board also will be S. P. Weston of the Post-Intelligencer, who will take with him a dozen carrier pigeons. Mr. Weston will come back on the Portland and will let fly the pigeons at varying distances, so that the latest news from the Clondyke will reach the Post-Intelligencer and the Associated Press several days before the ship's arrival.

YETTE GUILBERT MARRIES.

The Great Artist Feared the Eyes of a Crowd.

A Paris newspaper thus describes the recent marriage of Yvette Guilbert: "Yvette Guilbert was married, with outfit or drum or trumpet, yesterday at the Mairie of the Eighteenth Arrondissement that she wanted." Her papa didn't go, but her mother did, and her maid-of-honor, a friend of hers, was there.

"She was very anxious to have the wedding at the church of the Clondyke, but the church was closed, so she married at the Mairie of the Eighteenth Arrondissement that she wanted."

"Yvette Guilbert is a famous actress, and the wedding was a great affair. The church was filled with the gossips and the curiosity seekers. It would have been repugnant to her to have been married under the eyes of a crowd ready to exploit the illusions which always exist about a famous little romantic actress."

"And I said I reckoned they ought to be careful of the garden sash, and not let the pigs out," added the woman.

"Yes, that's what you said," continued the husband. "And when I went out to feed the hawks I told the general so. He seemed powerful pleased about it, and said he wouldn't forget my name when I was away."

"That was 4,000,000 of 'em, Samuel," corrected his wife.

"Yes, 4,000,000, sah, and they had guns and swords and was powerful mad about it, and when I was looking around for the cows which a general was chasing, he said to me, 'I am a Yankee soldier around,' and offered a favorable opportunity to come to a metallic basis and called the German States to meet in a monetary conference at Vienna. The other States feared the depreciation of gold and insisted on the single silver standard. The most that Austria could do was to see that England demonetized its gold circulation. Russia prohibited the export of silver as the metal likely to become the very stay and star of the national existence. Austria then got a papal bull that she was the chosen land of God, and offered a metallic basis and called the German States to meet in a monetary conference at Vienna. The other States feared the depreciation of gold and insisted on the single silver standard. The most that Austria could do was to see that England demonetized its gold circulation. 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THE TIMES
Weekly Circulation Statement.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF
LOS ANGELES, SS.
Personally appeared before me, Harry
Chandler, superintendent of circulation of The
Times, who, being duly sworn, deposes and
says that the daily and Sunday editions of The
Times for the day of the week ended July
17, 1897, were as follows:

Sunday,	July 11,	27,220
Monday,	" 12,	17,420
Tuesday,	" 13,	18,150
Wednesday,	" 14,	17,900
Thursday,	" 15,	17,700
Friday,	" 16,	18,100
Saturday,	" 17,	18,250

Total for the week..... 135,000
Daily average for the week..... 18,571
Sunday average..... 18,228

HARRY CHANDLER,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th
day of July, 1897.

THOMAS L. CHAPIN,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los
Angeles, State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper.
The above aggregate, viz., 135,000 copies is
not to be taken as the seven days of the past
week would, if apportioned on a six-day even-
ing paper, give a daily average
circulation for each week-day of 22,515
copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles
paper which has regularly
published sworn statements of its
circulation, both gross and net,
weekly, monthly and yearly during
the past several years. Advertisers
have the right to know the NET
CIRCULATION of the medium which
serves their business, and this THE
TIMES gives them correctly, from
time to time.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Liners.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—
Proposals for building a modern residence,
in the most mission style, will be re-
ceived by the undersigned, during the
month of August. Offers may be pre-
ferred, including plans and specifications.
\$2500 for a first-class residence quar-
ter. Owner wishes to turn at part pay-
ment, a good income paying resi-
dence, or a modest one, on John
P. Krempel, architect, Phillips Block, for
plans and specifications.

BOSTON DYE WORKS—
Gentlemen, we your clothes cleaned and
dry process, which does not shrink or put
the clothes out of shape. Tailoring depart-
ment connected for repairing and alter-
ing, also note. We are open and ready
to receive when requested. 236 NEW HIGH ST.,
near Temple. 22

GRANITE! GRANITE! NOTICE
is hereby given to all purchasers of stone
that the material known as the
Sheerer or Granite Point Quarries, situated
in sec. 22, T. 6 N., R. 4 W., San
Miguel, Cal., are the same
and will be held responsible for royalty on same.
R. H. ATWOOD, Halleck, July 17, 1897. 22

TYPERWITERS—THE NEW MODEL REM-
INGTONS, Nos. 6 and 7, contain the latest and
most improved features; also, the best
particulars: typewriters rented and repaired; full
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ufacturers. Furniture furnished. 211
C. SEAMAN & DEIGHTON, 211 S.
Broadway, Los Angeles. Tel. main 743.

A. H. POTTER, FORMERLY OF 305 S.
Spring st., and Jno. R. Snow formerly of
Riverdale, now open a first-class dry-goods
and bakery at 405 S. Spring. Chamber of
Commerce, July 22. The public is cordially invited to call and in-
spect the well-assorted stock of gen-
tlemens' wear. 22

MEXICAN LAND INVESTMENTS—PARTIES
desiring information relative to coffee,
rubber, vanilla and cacao-growing in the
state of Chiapas, and the State of
Vera Cruz apply to J. C. HARVEY, room
102, Wilson Block, Los Angeles. 22

CUT RATES TO THE EAST ON HOUSE-
hold goods. The Van and Storage Co. do
the packing, carting and shipping of
of piano and house furniture. Office moved
to 436 S. SPRING ST. Tel. main 1221.

HYPNOTISM TAUGHT TO PHYSICIANS,
doctors, dentists, parents and students;
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der with 1/2 wall-paper. WALTER,
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SCREEN DOORS, \$1; CARPENTER WORK,
ADAMS MFG. CO., 742 S. Main. Tel. m. 966.

T. L. CHAPIN, REAL ESTATE, NOTARY
public, 125 S. Broadway, L.A. Tel. M. 1343.

WANTED—
Help, Male.
BUMMEL BROS. & CO.
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

A strictly first-class, reliable agency, all
kinds of help promptly furnished.
Your orders solicited.

\$80-200 S. Second st., basement
California Bank Building.
Telephone 524.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., ex-
cept Sunday.)

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Two men wanted, day, fireman,
stamp mill; \$20 day; young man, creamery;
\$18 etc.; sack-sewer, \$2 and board; barber;
country: 2 boys, \$3.50 weekly; family cut
from \$1.50 to \$2.50; hairdresser, \$2.50;
Swiss waiter, \$3 to \$5 etc.; 15-boy waiter;
haul grain, \$3; woodchoppers, \$2.50 cord; ranch
hands, \$1.50; \$2.50; \$3.50.

MEM'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Cook, delicacy stores, \$2 etc.; pastry cook
and baker, \$2.50 etc.; stand rock, restaur-
ant, \$2.50; hotel, \$3; waiter, \$2.50 etc.;
bootblack, \$2.50 weekly; hotel and restaurant
help, \$2.50.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Housemaid, \$1.50; housegirl, \$20;
Pasadena; housegirl, Ventura, \$15; waitress,
\$15 to \$20; girl, assist, \$10; good cook,
\$2.50; maid, \$1.50; housewife, \$2.50;
house, \$2.50 weekly; woman with child, \$12
to \$15.

WOMEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Two first-class waitresses, beach, \$20; lady
canvasser, \$20; woman cook, \$35; waitress,
\$20 weekly; woman cook, Nevada, \$20;
waitress, \$20 weekly; country, \$20; 3
starch ironers, \$3.50 day; first-class check
waitress, \$20.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

A strictly first-class, reliable agency, all
kinds of help promptly furnished.
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MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

WANTED—A BOX-MAKER, BLACKER,
door-walker, hardware, leather, leather
foreman, beehive, help, butler, porter, waiter,
driver, yardman, draughtsman, seamstress,
comptroller, salaried typewriter, house-
wife, assistant, manager, bookkeeper, wash-
er; help free. EDWARD NITTINGER,
236 S. Spring. 22

WANTED—\$100 RANCH HANDS, \$1 DAY;
Dish-washer, \$1; help, \$1; cook, \$10;
waitress, \$15 to \$20; girl, assist, \$10; good cook,
\$2.50; maid, \$1.50; housewife, \$2.50;
house, \$2.50 weekly; woman with child, \$12
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WOMEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Two first-class waitresses, beach, \$20; lady
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waitress, \$20 weekly; country, \$20; 3
starch ironers, \$3.50 day; first-class check
waitress, \$20.

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cept Sunday.)

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HER and typewriter for newspaper. Arizona
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woman, \$15 to \$20 weekly. ADAMS
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cream business to run wagon on shares. Ad-
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MAN to make himself generally useful
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WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TOOL MAKER,
apply office PACIFIC CYCLE CO., 616 S.
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Call 3233 PORTLAND ST., bet. Adams and
23rd sts. 22

WANTED—

Help, Female.

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30TH ST. 22

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSE-
work in small family. 335 W. 21ST ST. 22

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The Los Angeles Times

Year Book and Elmanac for 1897.

Southern California FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

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(Daily Net Average for 1896) 18,091
(Sunday Average for 6 months of 1897) 18,968
(Sunday Average for 6 months of 1897) 24,893

(Not including 27,000 copies of the Fiesta Number over and above the regular issue.)

OVER HALF A MILLION COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSMENTS TONIGHT.

THE SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

At an early date The Times will publish an elaborate, carefully-prepared and informing issue devoted to exploiting the rich mining fields lying in the great Southwest, in almost every direction from the city of Los Angeles, which is the natural commercial metropolis and mineral entrepot of this vast region.

The forthcoming Mining Edition will contain a volume of valuable and timely information about the yielding and paying mines, as well as about the more promising of the prospects in various mineral localities. The aim will be to give correct and reliable information in every case, with a view to promoting the mining industry as a legitimate pursuit.

Further information about this timely publication may be obtained at the office, together with terms of advertising and prices of the paper in bulk.

BETTER TIMES COMING.

Present indications are favorable for a marked improvement in business throughout the country in the near future. The Tariff Bill now pending in Congress, it is safe to assume, will become a law within the next few days. This, in itself, will be a potent factor in the development of conditions which make for prosperity. The Tariff Bill which is about to become a law will remain a law for some years to come, and this fact will serve to restore confidence and to enable the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country to adjust themselves to the new conditions with a reasonable assurance that those conditions are permanent.

The present balance in the national treasury is \$232,000,000, of which \$142,813,000 is in gold. This condition of the treasury is also a favorable feature of the situation. With the treasury so well fortified, there is little danger of a depletion of the gold reserve to the danger point; and so long as William McKinley is President, there is no danger of legislation which will impair the credit or compromise the honor of the nation.

Another favorable indication is found in the prospect of good crops throughout the country. And not only is there a promise of good crops, but of better prices. The foreign demand for American wheat, cotton, and other staple products will be unusually heavy, and our farmers will be benefited by the more active demand for their products, and the higher prices which will follow this demand. The moving of these crops will put new life into the transportation business, and the marketing of the crops abroad will turn the tide of gold exports, so that our stock of gold is likely to be increased rather than diminished between now and the close of the calendar year.

The general improvement in business conditions will certainly tend to create new confidence in American securities, and the increased sales of these in Europe will bring us more gold.

From whatever standpoint it is considered, the outlook for the coming year is auspicious. There will be no national bond issues during the McKinley administration. The volume of business will steadily increase, the number of men involuntarily out of employment will steadily decrease, money will be freer, confidence will be restored, and the nation will be prosperous. All this will not come in a minute. But it will come, nevertheless, in spite of the croakings of Bryan and his silveritic clientele.

Statesman Patton says that next to helping quell a Whittier riot, teaching a calf to drink out of a bucket is the most bothersome, and he declares that he knows, because he has lately had experience in both directions. Mr. Patton is likely to prove more successful in his association with the calf than with the kids, but all will agree that neither undertaking is a joyful job.

Mr. Welburn is a picturesque relic of the late unglamored Cleveland administration, which promises soon to be transferred from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue to a place where the dogs won't bite him.

What is wanted just now in the Alaskan mining regions is a land agent. Los Angeles can probably furnish 10,000 men who will be glad to receive the appointment.

military academies; hence how utterly ridiculous it is that the men who have received an education at governmental expense and are no better or higher born than those in the ranks, should presume to set themselves up as superior beings.

If West Point is turning out a yearly grist of snobs and upstarts, we had better abolish the academy and depend for our soldier leaders upon private schools in which are taught the equality of man and the simple text—that

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

The case of Lieut. Lang is one that will excite the disgust and ire of every American who has a heart in his bosom, and it will do much to lower the popular esteem in which graduates from the school on the Hudson should be held. Already the impression is abroad that in many respects the school of the soldier at West Point is not what it should be, and this latest incident of supreme snobocracy will go far to confirm it.

THE WAR AGAINST POWDERLY.

Terence V. Powderly was recently appointed by the President to the position of Commissioner-General of Immigration. The appointment has not as yet been confirmed by the Senate, and from Washington dispatches it appears that there is to be an organized opposition to his confirmation. This opposition, it further appears, will come exclusively from the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor. Mr. Powderly, as will be remembered, was formerly, for several years, the Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. He was too conservative and reasonable to suit the purposes of the extremists of that organization, and was finally displaced to make room for a man of more "advanced" ideas.

The ostensible ground of opposition to Mr. Powderly lies in the fact that he espoused the Republican cause in the campaign of 1896, although he had theretofore voted the Democratic ticket. Upon this flimsy pretext it is proposed to defeat his confirmation. If the movement against him, grounded upon premises so ridiculous, he succeeds, it will be a serious reflection upon the judgment of the Senate. There is no just nor reasonable ground for withholding the confirmation of Mr. Powderly's appointment.

Mr. Powderly is well qualified to discharge the duties of the position to which he has been appointed by the President. He has made of the subject of immigration a careful study, and is on record as favoring the enactment of laws which will restrict and regulate the influx of immigrants. So far as his former political affiliations are concerned, they have no relevancy to the question at present in issue. Thousands of Democrats besides Terence V. Powderly voted and worked for the Republican ticket in the campaign of 1896, and in so doing showed that they were patriots rather than partisans. Mr. Powderly, though owing allegiance to the Democratic party, has always been consistent and ardent advocate of tariff protection, and his espousal of the Republican cause in the national campaign of 1896 was both natural and consistent.

Mr. Powderly's appointment is a good one, and should be confirmed by the Senate without opposition. The efforts of his enemies to defeat his confirmation are inspired principally by personal and vindictive motives, and not from any considerations of principle. He has had a falling out with some of the labor organizations, and they are seeking to revenge themselves upon him by trying to defeat his appointment to the position of Commissioner-General of Immigration. If the Senate of the United States lends itself to this petty and unworthy conspiracy, it will heap distrust and disgrace upon itself in so doing.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. LANG.

The last chapter in the matrimonial history of Lieut. Clarence Lang has been written, and it is a striking object lesson in the subtreachery that prevails among the men whom this merciful government of ours is educating to the art of war.

Lieut. Lang has committed no more grievous crime than wedding the young, beautiful and virtuous daughter of a sergeant, but because of having married "beneath him," he has been socially ostracized and the life of the young couple made so wretched that they are no longer living together. The lieutenant even tried to retire from the service but was refused, and so capitulation was made to the cold-blooded prejudice of the snobs who would make this foolish class distinction in a country that has no classes, and a home that would, no doubt, have otherwise been a happy one, has been broken up.

Although the commander-in-chief of the army of the United States was once a private soldier, although many of the mothers of West Pointers were once washerwomen or scullions and their fathers peddlers of hog and hominy or makers of soap, the infamable snobs whom a nation is giving an education have the effrontery to say that a graduate of the military academy shall not wed with a daughter of a man in the ranks without being a social outcast.

Was there ever a more outrageous bit of class distinction than this heard of, even in those European countries where the curse of caste has hung over the people for centuries?

In this republic of ours the rich man of today is the poor man of tomorrow, and the girl who is now waiting on table in a mining camp or at a seaside resort is likely some day to be the wife of a millionaire and the mother of future appointees to the naval or

headed English polo-player has repented and is willing to take her husband back again."

One of the world's sweetest singers, Jean Ingelow, is dead, but the music of her songs will linger so long as the English tongue is spoken or printed words greet the eye of the lovers of literature.

Sugar stocks are having a boom that resembles the news from Clondyke. Evidently the trust is expecting to get what it went after, or else somebody is going to get pinched. We shall see.

The southerly end of the city wants a park and ought to have it. We cannot secure too many of these breathing places, and the time to do it is before the property needed for the purpose becomes too valuable.

A London newspaper is speculating about what would happen in case of a war between England and the United States. Past experiences ought to give our esteemed London contemporary something of an idea.

Abdul Hamid puts all the blame for the hitch in the peace negotiations on his Ministers. He is probably in the position that Lincoln once claimed he was: He hasn't any influence with the administration.

A Chicago woman is suing her husband for divorce because he kicked the cow, but if the critter switched her tail in his eyes he was perfectly justified.

Should Andree and Peary reach the pole simultaneously, they will probably have to shake dice to see who gets it, unless it is too big a load for one.

Clondyke is just as rich spelled with a "K" or with a "C," but most people would like to have the thing settled as to which is right.

If Tom Reed ties up our harbor appropriation a good many of us will be sorry we waded through the mud last fall to hear him speak.

St. Louis has a physicians' trust. This may result in a great falling off of the death rate, for reasons too apparent to mention.

The nuggets from the wheat fields and orchards this year promise to be as plentiful as in the gravel of Clondyke Creek.

Billy Madden has gone East with a drove of slugs, and the whole outfit never will be missed.

COLBY'S STRIKE.

How the Old Man Found the Rich Pocket in the Tanzy.

[From the "Tonquin" of the "Independent."] "For thousand dollar! Whew! Good! Hurrah! For Colby and Beckwith! It's the boss find! Good for the old man! I glad of it."

These were but a few of the expressions that excitedly passed from lip to lip last night in the greenbacked goldsmiths who were unearthing the old Tanzy claim, just north of town. Nothing in years had caused such a stir in the streets. The announcement that Alonso Colby and Roy Beckwith had "struck it rich" was, to say the least, thrilling. And rich they find it, in a space not more than ten feet long and in an incline but one hundred feet from the surface the picks were driven to the handles in the yellow metal.

Although, at first, it was the intention to withhold the news from the public until the extent of the pocket was determined, subsequent efforts in this direction became too apparent and then it was that the facts came out.

The location of the discovery is on the old Tanzy claim, about half a mile northeast of town. It had been pretty well located out and prospected until scarcely a month ago. Alonso Colby and Beckwith, thought there was nothing in the ground contained. Years ago he dug out a tonne not half a mile away, and the course of the present vein and character of the rock satisfied him that it must be an extension of the famous Bonanza mine that years ago lined his pockets with the greediest men. Now was the time. The property had been peddled about, as it were, depreciated in value accordingly, and, at last, dropped to where he could secure possession of it. Colby was not long in doing this. He at once forsook the old Tanzy claim and started out and started a shaft 200 feet lower down on the hill near the road. He had but a windlass and two buckets, and with this unpretentious outfit began to sink. After going down forty feet with the aid of a pick and shovel he struck a vein. While the mineral obtained was not remunerative he and his young partner, whom he had let in but a short time previous, continued to work. Colby in the shaft and Beckwith at the surface. At last gold fortune came. Colby's pick struck the yellow metal. Suspicious that he might be mistaken in the quantity he tried to find the extent, but "was all in vain. It was wealth on all sides. It seemed to tumble down from the rock face. The number outside the claim was startling. It was a vein that numbered out in the State, and they took it up the affairs of the State and the cities will govern the nation. What will be the result, then, if the saloon element predominates?"

"The solution of the problem, I think, lies in a development of an intellectual and spiritual life. This must be restored. This can not be done from the pulpit. Less than one-half of the population of the entire United States are illiterate. The industrial war in the East, waged between the miners and the producers, serves to illustrate the interdependence. Should the miners act independently of the producers, it would not be possible to keep the market from falling. The miners would be dependent upon others. The farmer no longer raises what he needs for food, but immediately upon harvesting his crop and marketing it to the cities, where he exchanges them for cash with which he purchases what he needs. As they are dependent upon others, the cities are dependent upon the miners. The miners have become independent upon others. 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THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July 21.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.92; at 5 p.m., 29.85. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 62 deg. and 71 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 92 per cent; 5 p.m., 88 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., east, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 2 miles. Maximum temperature, 83 deg.; minimum temperature, 61 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., foggy; 5 p.m., clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.



ALL ALONG THE LINE.

An old mining man, who has experienced the hardships that block the path of the Alaskan prospector for gold, offers good advice to those who are incited to seek sudden wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. He urges all persons who are considering a trip to the frozen placers to bide their time and not to spend their substance and winter months in some seaside settlement 700 miles from the new gold fields. Next spring, he says, will be season enough for the northward voyage.

In the pioneer days of San Bernardino county there was a County Clerk named Greenwater, who had a difference of opinion with the Board of Supervisors, and finding that common arguments were not convincing, he drew his gun on the Supervisors and the latter took an immediate adjournment, one making the motion through the door, seconded by each of the others by diving through a window. At the next meeting the members seemed to have the greatest respect for the opinion of the clerk. The good old days when arguments were enforced with fire arms are now only a reminiscence in San Bernardino.

Pasadena is wrestling with the problem of street-sprinkling. There are fifty-six miles of streets to cover, and this hot summer weather it is hard work to keep the dust from accumulating. Every once in a while the water company asks that sprinkling be stopped for a day or two for fear of draining the reservoirs dry. The dearth of an ample supply of water is due to the burning of extensive wooded stretches in the mountains. The sun-baked earth is no longer able to retain the moisture and the summer water supply is impaired. It is another good object lesson in the need of forest preservation.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., states that the largest watermelon grown in the South this season was shipped from that city to Washington, where it was to be presented to President McKinley. The melon weighed seventy-eight pounds. Such a melon as this would not be considered "great shakes" in Southern California. Frank Wiggins has had a melon at the Chamber of Commerce weighing 125 pounds, and melons weighing eighty pounds have been by no means uncommon. At the Atlanta Exposition the best that the South could show was a fifty-eight-pound melon, while California took the premium with one weighing ninety pounds. Before the season is over, Southern California should send the President a melon that is worth talking about, and perhaps he might be induced to come here to see where they grow.

From the eastern part of San Diego county to the county seat is a long and expensive journey and it is only the more fortunate inhabitants of that remote section who can afford a visit to the bay region during the heat of summer, or any other time, for that matter. It is said, however, that the constabulary of the Colorado Desert have a way of raising the wind when they desire to take their annual bath in the blue Pacific. The modus operandi is to arrest an Indian or two, charge him or her (squaws except) with the purpose as well as bucks with disturbing the peace or some other petty offense, and get a friendly justice of the peace to commit the prisoner to the County Jail. Then the constable sets out for the county capital with his victim, and charges the county mileage, thus getting a free trip and having some money left beside to fill up with San Diego beer. Such, at least, is the accusation made against one thrifty constable from the eastern thermal belt of San Diego county.

SHOT IN THE NECK.

Charles W. Harris Charged With Assault to Murder Joe Reed.

Charles W. Harris shot Joe Reed in the neck at the Baldwin Ranch on Tuesday evening and as a result he is now locked in the County Jail on a charge of assault to murder. The bullet, fired from a .38-caliber revolver, struck Reed at the base of the neck, and passed down through his spine itself, and back, where it still remains. While Reed is reported to be resting easily, the charge against Harris may yet be changed to that of murder, as the wound is a dangerous one.

Reed and Harris are workmen on the Baldwin ranch. Reed says they had a talk at the rancher's house before it blows. A short time afterward, as Reed was standing in a group of fellow-laborers, Harris walked up to him and shot him. Reed says he was slightly intoxicated, while Harris was perfectly sober.

Harris was taken to the County Hospital. Harris was arrested by Marshal J. Combs of Monrovia, who took the prisoner to Pasadena, and then turned him over to Deputy Sheriff Will White. Both Harris and Reed are young men, and the former says he lives on Jefferson street, near the Vienna Park.

PREACHER FRANK DEMURS.
Indefinite Postponement of His Case.

F. P. Burch, better known as Preacher Frank, under arrest for violating the law against gambling, appeared in Justice Owen's court yesterday. Henry T. Gage, Esq., for the defendant interposed a demurser to the complaint, which was argued at some length. The demurser was finally overruled, the case to be reset later.

Burch has been conducting a tapestry at 209 West Second street, and recently brought himself into prominence by defying the law to do its worst. Much interest, especially among the gambling fraternity, is centered on the case, as the result of the present investigation is expected to settle the question of the legality of the tape machine.

SAN DIEGO AND CORONADO BEACH EXCURSION.

August 8 and 9 tickets good returning within thirty days. Round trip, \$3. There is no equal to San Diego and Coronado on the Pacific Coast, and the hotels are making cheap rates for the summer. Plan to spend your vacation at this delightful resort.

NO PLEASURE TRIP.

AN OLD MINER'S ACCOUNT OF ALASKAN CONDITIONS.

Better Wait Until Next Spring Than Start Now—Travel in Winter Impossible and Cost of Living Extravagant.

WHEN

You are tired of experimenting with all kinds of paints and want to settle down and use a paint that will give you full service for every cent it costs you—try HARRISON'S.

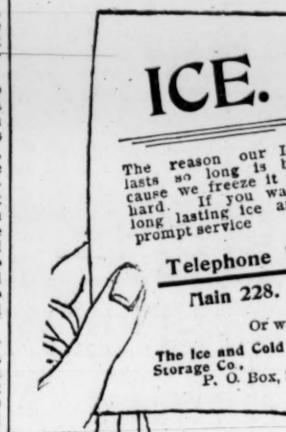
If you are looking for a paint that will preserve as well as beautify, accept no other than HARRISON'S.

HARRISON'S paints are the best that can be made.

P. H. Mathews,

238-240 South Main Street.

Middle of block, between 2d and 3d Sts.



Reductions in Suits.
Ladies' Linen Suits, trimmed with point applique to match, very latest waist and genuine \$2.50
\$1.00 kid for.....
Ladies' tailor-made Linen Suits with four pockets, \$1.50, now reduced to... \$1.25

I. MAGNIN & CO.,
Manufacturers,
237 SOUTH SPRING ST.
Mail Orders Filled.
MEYER SIEGEL, Mgr.



If You Have Defective Eyes

And value them consult us. No case of defective vision where glasses are required is too complicated for us. Glasses ground to the exact prescription. The fitting of glasses is important as the perfect fitting of lenses, and the scientific fitting of glasses is the secret of success. We guarantee our work to be done well and we will make good on any mistake. Prices very moderate.

EYES TESTED FREE.

S. G. Marshutz, Optician,
245 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1886. LOOK FOR OCEAN ON THE WINDOW.

Our Shoes
Shined
Free.

SNYDER SHOE CO.,
Third and Broadway.

Why
Wear
Glasses

Improperly fitted, which injure the eyes? We make a specialty of fitting the glasses frames, to correct all defects of EYESIGHT.

The Boston Optical Co.

228 W. Second St., KYTE & GRANICHER.

Don't take any substitute for

SOAP

FOAM

WASHING POWDER

Because it will do the work for you these days.

5c, 15c and 25c packages.
Your Grocer keeps it.

Leung Seung's Slayer.

Most of the afternoon session of Justice Owen's court yesterday was occupied in the preliminary examination of Fong Dip Sam, charged with the murder of Leung Seung.

Ah Chung was the principal witness for the prosecution. He testified that he was on the street at the time Seung was assaulted by his rival Ung Look. He saw Look fire a shot into Seung's back and, an instant later, the defendant slipped up out of the darkness and shot the wounded man again.

The examination will be resumed to-day.

LOCAL EXCURSION RATES.

On July 17, 24, 31 and August 7, the Santa Fe will sell excursion tickets to all points at one-half of one and one-third fare for the round trip, tickets good returning two days from date of sale. Particulars at Santa Fe office, No. 300 Spring street.

Such as summer fevers, sunburn, black-heads, etc. Our methods are based on our new and original methods without the least risk of injury.

Facial Blemishes

Business College

Oldest, Largest, Best. Experienced Teachers, Modern Methods. Thorough Courses of Study, including Telegraphy and Assaying. New Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

212 West Third St.

101-103 North Spring Street

201-203-205-207-209 West First Street

Telephone, Black 1881.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE.

239. Broadway. Tel. 904 Main.

J. W. ROBINSON CO.

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

Newberry's COCOA.

Ghirardelli's	1-lb. cans 45c, \$4.80 dozen
Ghirardelli's	1/2-lb. cans 25c, \$2.50 dozen
Maillard's	1/2-lb. cans 25c, \$2.60 dozen
Baker's	1-lb. cans 45c, \$5.20 dozen
Baker's	1/2-lb. cans 25c, \$2.60 dozen
Huyler's	1-lb. cans 45c, \$5.50 dozen
Van Houten's	1-lb. cans 80c, \$9.00 dozen
Van Houten's	1/2-lb. cans 45c, \$5.50 dozen
Van Houten's	1/2-lb. cans 25c, \$2.75 dozen
Phillips's Digestible	1/2-lb. cans 35c, \$3.60 dozen

Remember—We sell at our Special Sale. Saturday, these goods, any quantity, at wholesale prices.

Burbank Plums, for canning. 15c per pound
Telephone, Main 26. 216-218 S. Spring St.

Cash Smur Store Co.
314 & 316 South Spring St.—
Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.

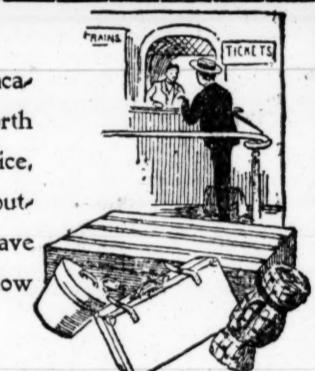
J. C. Carr & Co.
CHOCOLATE

Today we sell as follows:

Baker's Premium	30c per lb.	Ghiradelli's	25c per lb.
Baker's Eagle	20c per lb.	Ghiradelli's Eagle	20c per lb.
Phone 801.			623 South Broadway.

Going on a Trip?

Negligee Shirts for you vacation going now at 65c, worth \$1.25; at 75c, worth \$1.50. Nice, clean, fresh styles—Never outfit so many men as we have this year—never had such low prices.



LOWMAN & CO., 131 South Spring St.

"BRACE UP."

The Shoulder Braces which you'll find displayed in our window are about the straightest things in this line ever advertised. For both sexes. Brace and Suspender combined. No disagreeable stiffness. Very light and easy, yet effective.

Price 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

SALE & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists. 220 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

The Old Cures

way of believing a man possessed of wrong because he was subject to periodical fits of drunkenness has been to a great extent eradicated. New thoughts and new theories have developed within the past few years. Medical science has done much to bring about this result. When Dr. Keeley discovered his cure, it was a revelation to mankind. Today it is accepted as the greatest of all the

The Keeley Institute, Cor. N. Main and Commercial st., over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

Don't Be Discouraged....

Thousands of sufferers have made the same mistake in selecting their medical adviser. But they were last directed to the English and German Expert Specialists and are now well and happy. You can be well too if you go to these successful specialists.

DON'T START WRONG. TRY THE BEST FIRST.

The English and German EXPERT SPECIALISTS

UNEQUALLED in their special field of Chronic and Long-Standing Diseases.

Don't give up until you have seen them. Consultation free. Rooms 410 to 422 Byrne bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours, 9 to 4 daily; 7 to 8 evenings and 9 to 11 a.m. Sundays.

SAVE MONEY
By attending my Removal Sale of furniture and carpets. There is a discount of from 10 to 25 per cent on everything.

NILES PEASE,
337-339-341 South Spring Street.

Bartlett's Music House, Everything in Music.

233 S. Spring St. Established 1875.

.....Sole Agency.

Steinway Pianos.

.....Sole Agency.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY WARRANTS WIDELY KITED.

They Were Hawked About Among Small Investors to Whom Loss Means Hardship.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE.

ALL CLAIMS PRESENTED ARE CLEARLY BOGUS.

Rumors That Kapus Had Partners Who Shared His Knowledge and are Afraid to Prosecute him.

There are some ugly rumors afloat regarding the deals made by John W. Kapus with Los Angeles capitalists to whom he sold alleged Pacific Coast Steamship Company damage claims. These rumors do not affect the validity of the claims themselves or make young Kapus's connection with the matter any worse than has been stated, but on the contrary the rumors say that Kapus was the cat's paw by which certain parties were drawing dishonest cheaters out of the fire, and that, should he be prosecuted, he would probably tell more than the parties named with him in the matter care to have known.

Yesterday two points were settled positively in connection with the claims deal, namely, that the claims are certainly fraudulent and that Kapus is in no danger of immediate arrest for the part he has taken in disposing of them. The first matter was settled by agent Parris of the steamship company and is explained in the following correspondence:

"LOS ANGELES, July 21, 1897.—[To the Editor of The Times.] I note a lengthy article relative to certain 'approved vouchers' of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, loss and damage, freighted steamer Arago, and from that article gather that some of the holders of these vouchers still seem to think they are all right, and that they will, in time, be paid by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. I give you herewith copies of telegrams in regard to the matter, which are self-explanatory."

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"GOODALL, Perkins & Co., San Francisco, Cal.: Will you authorize me to publish over your signature a statement to the effect that all vouchers for loss and damage against the steamship Arago and purporting to be approved by you are fraudulent?"

(Signed) "W. PARRIS, Agent." The following answer was received:

"SAN FRANCISCO, July 21, 1897."

"W. PARRIS: Los Angeles: You are authorized to publish over your signature a statement to the effect that all vouchers for loss or damage against the steamer Arago purporting to be approved by you are fraudulent."

(Signed)

"GOODALL, PERKINS & CO."

"The above information should be conclusive against the claimants."

"Very truly yours, W. PARRIS."

As only the Arago claims are mentioned in the above telegrams it may be well to add that the company has pronounced all other claims sold here that have been presented to the general office as being fraudulent.

As to the liability of Kapus in the matter and his danger of arrest and prosecution, it can be said that none of the holders of the fraudulent claims have made the slightest move in the direction of prosecuting the young man, nor will any of the holders of the fraudulent claims that have come in to prosecute Kapus or any one else. The names of two individuals, who were particularly active in getting customers for Kapus, are being connected with the claims traced in anything but a creditable way. One of these parties is now from the city, and cannot be found by telegraph, while the other party refuses to discuss the matter with anybody, regardless of what is being said.

Yesterday Kapus sent for an influential man and asked his help in extricating himself from his present predicament, although what he has to fear beyond the notoriety that attaches to the claims transactions, is not known, since he is apparently in no danger of being prosecuted. To the friend mentioned, Kapus intimated that he intended to make a large sum of money by the sale of any wrong done and laid it all at the door of the mysterious Vincent. He admitted he did not know where Vincent was, or where he could be found later on, but he claimed to be in possession of correspondence with Vincent and that Vincent would prove his own innocence of swindling. This correspondence he promised to produce at an early date in order that the mysterious Vincent's movements might be traced in the past and some new glinted as to his present whereabouts. Mr. Parris says he was introduced to the mysterious Vincent some time ago and evidently Vincent convinced the doctor that the damage claims were all right.

The day that S. Nordlinger sent his wire to San Francisco to ascertain whether they were good or not, young Kapus endeavored to make the sale of a heavy claim, it is said, to a widow of this city. The story of the transaction comes from a friend of the widow, who advised her against the transaction. The widow, however, Kapus knowing the widow had property and money at interest, approached her through a friend to buy a damage claim of \$3,000 at a heavy discount. The discount named was heavier than he had ever heard of, making it necessary to make an immediate demand and hence ready money was worth something. The widow called at a bank here with certain negotiable papers in shape of mortgages and notes, and took out money on them. The bank agreed to make the loan and the necessary papers were being made out, when the widow's friend happened along, and she told him of the profitable deal she contemplated. He at once warned her of the risk she ran, and the claim was not purchased.

ANTI-NEGRO WAR.
Riverton, Ala., Whites Armning for a Deadly Conflict.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE]

FLORENCE, Ala., July 21.—Last night a negro attempted a criminal assault on Mr. S. L. Varnell. The neighbor was aroused, and chased the negro, who took to the woods. The insolence of several hundred other negroes incensed the white workers on the government works at Riverton, and they determined to run the blacks out of town. A small riot ensued, but to day all negroes who can get away are leaving.

The negro who caused the trouble was captured this morning, and having been tried will be lynched.

The most serious trouble feared, and Riverton people are sending to neighboring towns for guns and ammunition.

BELGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 21.—The British steamer St. Fillans and the Belgian steamer Concha collided in the channel off the Isle of Wight, Monday, and the latter sank, drowning nine of her crew. Seven others were picked up by the St. Fillans and brought to this port.

had bought them were in a position where they would not suffer from the loss of the money. This will not hold good in the case of widows and others of small means who have invested, and it is probable that the trouble comes to Kapus and his friends. It will come from this source.

It is reported that a large number of claims other than those relating to the steamship Arago have been sent to the general office of the steamship company in San Francisco for collection, only to be pronounced fraudulent. Agent Parris would neither deny or affirm the truth of this statement yesterday, other than to say that he was satisfied and the company was satisfied that every claim held out for a forged or a swindler and every when these later claims are returned unpaid to the holders can only be conjectured.

Firms concerned in knowing the investments of men in business seem to be in agreement that the Arago is not exactly the corporation of which Kapus acted as salesman and general manager here. These concerns believe that others than Kapus are actively interested in not only the selling of the claims but in their collection. It is even strongly hinted that it was known to other persons than Kapus that the claims were bogus, and that it was also known by whom, when and where they were issued, and to whom they were sold. It is said that the failure to promptly meet such heavy claims that fell due caused the holders to threaten to apply to the steamship company for a settlement, and that in order to prevent this money was raised and the claims taken up.

There is a point where the road of life divides, going one way toward health and the other toward disease. A man often takes the wrong road because he fails to read the signs; they are so slight at first he doesn't realize he is going wrong. He has occasional headaches and bilious turns; his meals don't "set" just right; he gets into a costive and irregular habit. Before he knows it, he is well on the road to some alarming disease.

Constipation is the beginning of nearly all diseases. It is a disease in itself, and it ought to be cured before it gets any hold on the system. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure any case of constipation that ever was known; and cure it in an easy natural way without discomfort.

They insure good digestion; clear skin, sweet breath and wide awake mentality. In short, they put you on the road to health. No other laxative is so safe and simple as Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Any druggist who tries to talk you out of them makes more profit on his "something else."

The wife that is, and the mother that is to be needs above all other things a good medical book that tells her how to perform school and household duties of wifehood and motherhood. Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice contains several chapters on the reproductive physiology of women and to diseases of the organs distinctly feminine. It contains chapters on the care of children and every woman should have a copy. A copy, paper covered, may be obtained absolutely free, by sending two cents postage, and cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 661 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. The cover is desired, send ten cents extra (thirty-one cents in all), to pay for this better style of binding.

The wife that is, and the mother that is to be



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needs above all other things a good medical book that tells her how to perform school and household duties of wifehood and motherhood. Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice contains several chapters on the reproductive physiology of women and to diseases of the organs distinctly feminine. It contains chapters on the care of children and every woman should have a copy. A copy, paper covered, may be obtained absolutely free,

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FOREST RESERVES.

THEIR IMPORTANCE TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The Law, Which Has Been Privately a Dead Letter, Will Now Be Strictly Enforced.

A WORTHY APPOINTMENT.

B. F. ALLEN IS THE SPECIAL FOREST SURVEY AGENT.

Rules and Regulations for the Protection of the Reserves—Due Provision Made for the Needs of Actual Settlers.

The question of forest preservation is one that has until recently been almost entirely neglected in this country. Americans are proverbially wasteful and extravagant, not only individually, but as a nation. The apparently boundless natural resources of this country have encouraged the idea that it is unnecessary to economize, and the future has not been thought of.

Of late years, however, thoughtful citizens have begun to perceive that there must be an end to this wasteful and reckless policy—or rather lack of policy. In Europe strict regulations are enforced regarding the handling of forests, and the indiscriminate cutting down of trees, such as is practised in the United States would be considered nothing less than a national crime. Many vast stretches of the old world that are now little better than arid deserts, supporting a slender population of nomads, were once thickly populated and flourishing countries. The change has been wrought through the destruction of forests which was followed by mortal torrents washing away the soil, and leaving no moisture for irrigation during the dry season. Should a similar reckless course be pursued in California, there is no doubt that before many years this State will resemble Palestine in its deserts and its desolation.

The geographical contour of this State is peculiar, with a range of high mountains on the eastern side, from which nearly all of the water supply of the State is derived, very little of that water finding its way to the eastern side of the mountains. The necessity of saving the forests which hold the rain upon these mountains is, therefore, evident.

The question of forest preservation in this section has just been brought to the front by the appointment of B. F. Allen as special forest survey and supervisor of forest reservations in California and Arizona. The bill providing for the forest preservation of California and Arizona was enacted during the Harrison administration, but the law did not provide for the protection of the reservations, therefore, when the bill was introduced to prohibit trespasses and the law has been practically a dead letter. The act placing the reservations under the charge of the Secretary of the Interior and providing for forestry agents was included in the Sundry Civil Bill in the present session of Congress.

This appointment is an excellent and appropriate one, for the reason that the present reservations in California were made at the instance of Mr. Allen, the suggestion having originally emanated from the Sierra Club. Mr. Allen was appointed to the office of agent in his office under Harrison, and during the latter portion of his term of service devoted special attention to forestry matters. He is a native of Ohio, and has resided for ten years in California, having a forty-acre orange grove at Covina.

The forest reserves of California, as made under the Harrison administration, extend from the Yosemite Valley to the San Gorgonio Pass, near Banning, with a break at the Tehachapi, where the mountains are low, with little timber, and the soil is too light to admit of entry. Later two additions to these reservations were made under the Cleveland administration, one north of the Yosemite, known as the Stanislaus reservation, and the other south of the San Gorgonio Pass. In San Gorgonio is known as the San Jacinto reservation. These reservations include all the land of great altitude in the State, and embrace the sources of most of the water supply of California.

At the request of Hoke Smith, formerly Secretary of the Interior, the National Academy of Sciences prepared a map of the forest lands of the United States. Reference to the San Bernardino forest reserve, in Southern California, the report says:

"The San Bernardino Forest Reserve, which adjoins the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve on the south, shows the traces of many large fires, and the reserves of Southern California are in greater danger from fire than those in other parts of the country, owing to the general dryness of this region. They are, moreover, the most important of all the reserves for the supply of water for purposes of irrigation, and will therefore require special protection, which will probably be needed throughout the year."

The San Jacinto Reserve is thus described in the report:

"This proposed reserve embraces the San Jacinto Mountains in Southern California, and is separated from the San Bernardino Forest Reserve by the San Gorgonio Pass. It contains an estimated area of 737,280 acres. The whole region, especially east of the mountains, and the lower slopes of the range, when not too steep, are clothed only with a bushy chaparral growth. Scanty forests of stunted conifers, however, exist on the sides of some of the cañons facing the ocean in the high valleys, and on the elevated slopes, and the preservation of these forests is essential to the

sanitary condition of the country.

As the mountain streams may supply water to irrigate the valleys of Southwestern California, which, without water, are desert wastes, but irrigated, bloom into the fairest orchards of the continent.

The proposed reserves of 42 quarter-sections of land appear to have been already entered, as well as twenty-nine quarter-sections reserved for Indians. Much of this reserved land is in the San Jacinto Valley, where considerable timber had already been cut, in Hite Valley, where a large storage basin for irrigation has been built. This proposed reserve is covered by the land grant of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The people of Southern California appear unanxious in their desire that this reserve be established.

As the rules and regulations for the preservation of these reserves will be very strictly carried out, the authorities at Washington are being thoroughly in earnest, and Mr. Allen quite enthusiastic on the subject. It is well to call the attention of the public to some of these regulations. The laws under which the regulations are made provides that any violation of the provisions thereof, or of any rules and regulations thereunder, shall be punished as is provided for in the act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 166), amending section 5388 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

"That section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: Every person who unlawfully cuts, or

cuts, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or who destroys or removes timber standing upon the land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

The act of February 24, 1887, (29 Stat., 520), "An act to prevent forest fires on the public domain," provides "that any person who, wilfully or maliciously, sets on fire, any timber, underbrush, or grass upon the public domain, shall, before breaking camp or leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same. Any person failing to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than \$100, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both."

"Sec. 2. That any persons who shall shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than \$100, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both."

"Sec. 3. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated."

The law of June 4, 1887, for forest reservations, makes the jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over persons within such reservations shall not be affected or changed by reason of the existence of such reservations, except so far as the punishment of offenses against the United States therein is concerned, the intent and meaning of this provision being that the State wherein any such reservation is situated shall not, by reason of the establishment thereof, lose its jurisdiction, nor the inhabitants their rights and privileges as citizens, or be abridged from their duties as citizens of the United States."

It is further provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting the egress or ingress of actual settlers residing within the boundaries of such reservations, or from crossing the same to and from their property or homes; and such wagon roads and other improvements may be constructed thereon as may be necessary to reach their homes and to utilize their property under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Nor shall anything herein prohibit any person from entering upon such reservations for the purpose of lawful purposes, including that of prospecting, locating, and developing the mineral resources thereof. Provided, that such persons comply with the rules and regulations covering such forest reservations.

The settlers residing within the boundaries of such forest reservations, or in the vicinity thereof, may maintain schools and churches within such reservation, and for that purpose may occupy any part of the said forest reservation, not exceeding two acres for each schoolhouse and one acre for a church.

All land on such reservations may be used for domestic, mining, milling, or irrigation purposes, under the laws of the State wherein such forest reservations are situated, or under the laws of the United States and the rules and regulations thereunder.

In regard to the location and extent of mineral lands, the law provides that "any mineral lands in any forest reservation which have been or which may be shown to be such, and subject to entry under the existing mining laws of the United States, and the rules and regulations applying thereto, shall continue to be subject to such location and entry, notwithstanding the reservation.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, July 21, 1897.
EASTERN CAPITAL. According to the United States Investor there is a much better feeling among eastern capitalists in regard to western investments. That journal says that every one is now convinced that the bottom was reached in the West some months ago, and that any change in values from this time on must necessarily be upward rather than downward. The Investor says:

"We know for a fact that the debenture bonds of certain approved western loan and trust companies are moving in the East with more freedom than in a very long time. We think it will be demonstrated to every's satisfaction, and perhaps before many months, that while the politicians and demagogues were crying 'Woe, Woe,' to the West that section was quietly and in accordance with natural law, working out of its difficulties into a more hopeful condition than any in which it has previously found itself. The West has its future yet all before it."

COMMERCIAL.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN GERMANY. A correspondent of the Sacramento Record-Union, writing from Berlin, gives some facts as to the manner in which the German government manages to discourage the sale of American products. As an instance he refers to the matter of dried American apples, which fruit was introduced in Germany several years ago, and owing to its fine quality met with immediate favor and large sales. For some reason the German government ordered chemical tests to be made of all American dried apples, and as a result it was claimed that these tests proved that the fruit had been dried over zinc dust, and that the dried apples had been derived from or crystallized with the metal of the poison, thus forming a dangerous and poisonous substance. People were warned through the newspapers against buying or partaking of this poisonous fruit. Entire shipments were confiscated and the vast quantities were excluded from entering German ports. From that time all boxes bear the packer's guarantee that the fruit has been dried on "wood," and yet a large percentage of the public is not convinced. The poison theory has taken firm hold, so to some people the stuff is akin to a visit to the grave yard.

This correspondent believes, however, that choice California dried fruit will find ready sale in German territory. The people there appreciate good things and buy liberal quantities of dried fruit, and the quality is of course good. He strongly advises California producers to grade and pack their fruits, properly marking the quality, a, b, and c, or their equivalent.

The duty on dried fruit is nominal, amounting to about half a cent per pound. Canned goods cannot be imported under the same favorable conditions. All hermetically sealed wares pay a duty equivalent to 15 cents per pound, and as a result the few California canned fruits which have found their way thither retail at about 50 to 75 cents per can, according to the quality.

The correspondent, Edward Bonnheim, gives the following valuable information for California fruit men who wish to open up a trade with Germany:

"I visited quite a number of retail food stores. These places catering for the European trade had never heard of California dried fruits. The stores serving the better trade knew the fruit, and in most cases had some on sale. In all but one instance the specimens were of a low grade, being dark in color and generally unattractive appearance. The retail dealers asked for dried peaches, plums, etc., were equivalent to 22½ cents per pound. For prime apricots 27 cents per pound was asked. These prices must be reduced to a considerable extent, in order to popularize California dried fruit. If Germany, if possible, could receive at least 14 cents per pound and apricots at 18 cents the trade could be largely increased. The prices which I name may seem abnormally high to your readers. They must take into consideration, however, that first of all the German pound is 10 per cent heavier than the English pound. In addition allowance must be made for freight, insurance, duty, agents' or wholesalers' commissions and the retailers' profit."

"Fresh French fruit seem to command a liberal sale in Germany. French cherries are in great demand, large in size and reminded me immediately of our fresh California fruit. One dealer told me that fresh French peaches had been in the market for nearly two months. Of course, the prices asked for these fresh fruits make them a article of luxury."

"In conclusion, I would advise the California producers of dried fruits to organize thoroughly. Dry your fruit on wood. Grade same properly, and pack only the best for export. Adopt a popular trade mark and brand this product. The trade in dried fruits must be uniform in size and appearance, no matter where packed, and I believe a twenty-five-pound package will prove the most popular. The case must give the impression of having been prepared under one roof and management. Each box should be stamped with the name of the association should be given a number, and this number should be stamped on the bottom of each box. In this manner a poorly packed box, or a box containing unsatisfactory fruit, could immediately be traced to the guilty member. Hence, a definite record would soon follow, paying for their own goodness, thus creating the best guarantee possible for the adopted brand. The secretary of the association might perhaps inspect the fruit before shipping same abroad, but I believe the California canners trusted it not get along the brings happiness and cheer. If our '49-ers and their brethren in toll' know and realize that it is in their hands to create a good name for the land that is so dear to them they will perform their work not as a matter of duty, but as a matter of pride and love."

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily

LOS ANGELES, July 21, 1897.
Butter—Extra local creamery, eggs are firm and bringing a little higher price, though few sales are made above 17c. Flour has advanced in sympathy with the rise in wheat. Apricots are bringing a little better price now. The bulk of the crop has been cured. Sales of newly-dried 'cots are reported at 4½c, though it is about the best offered for ungraded stock.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—Extra local creamery, per 32-oz. cans, 16½c per cent.; last month, 12½c; northern creamery, 12½c; fancy dairy, per 32-oz. oz. square, 32½c; fancy dairy, per 32-oz. square, 37½c; 28-oz. roll, 30c; 32-oz. choice, 32c; 28-oz. roll, 32c; roll, 37½c; 30c; pickled dairy, 28-oz. roll, 32½c; fancy tub, per lb., 19c.

Cheese—California half cream, 16c; full cream, 8c; Anchor, 16c; Downey, 16c; Young America, 11c; 2-lb. hand, 12c; domestic Swiss, 14c; imported Swiss, 22c; Edam, fancy, 16c.

Eggs—Per doz., 16c.

Poultry—Hens, per doz., 4.00c; young poults, 4.00c; old hens, 50c; ducks, 3.50c; turkeys, live, 100c; per lb., 10c.

Potatoes and Onions.

Onions—Per 100 lbs., 50¢.

Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., Early Rose, 75¢;

Pink Eyes, 60¢.

Beans.

Beans—Small white, per 100 lbs., 1.40c; 1.50c; Lady Lorraine, 1.30c; 1.40c; pink, 1.40c; 1.50c; Lima, 2.25c.

Honey and Beeswax.

Honey—Comb, 1-lb. frames, per lb., 82c;

Beeswax—Per lb., 18c; 20c.

Provisions.

Hams—Per lb., Rex, 11c; boneless, 9½c; picled, 9c.

Bacon.

Bacon—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 10c; light medium, 8½c; medium, 7½c.

Drii Beef—Per lb., sets, 12c; insides, 13c; shoulder, 14c.

Dry Salt Pork—Per lb., clear bellies, 7½c; short clears, 7c; black backs, 6c.

Meat—Per lb., beef, 60c; family pork, 15c; 16c; 17c.

Lard—Per lb., pure leaf, 6c; Ivory lard compound, 5½c; Resoline, 5c.

Fresh Meats.

Butcher's prices for wholesale carcasses:

Beef—Prime, 5½c; 6½c.

Veal—5½c.

Meat—4½c; lamb, 6c.

Dressed Hogs.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Per cwt., 3½c; 4c.

Beef—Cattle, 5c; 6½c.

Lamb—Per head, 13c; 22c; 25c.

Pork—Fer., 25c; 27c.

Hides and Wool.

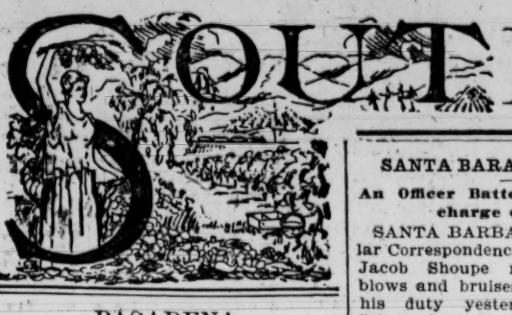
Hides—As they run, 13c; 17c; 21c; calf, 15c; bull, 11c; Fall, 26½c; spring, 4c.

Tallow—12½c.

Flour and Feedstuffs.

Flour—Local extra roller process, per bbl., 4½c; northern, 4½c; 5c; 5½c; 6½c; 7½c.

Feedstuffs—Wheat, 10c; corn, 10c; oats, 10c; 11c; 12c; 13c; 14c; 15c; 16c; 17c; 18c; 19c; 20c; 21c; 22c; 23c; 24c; 25c; 26c; 27c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c; 101c; 102c; 103c; 104c; 105c; 106c; 107c; 108c; 109c; 110c; 111c; 112c; 113c; 114c; 115c; 116c; 117c; 118c; 119c; 120c; 121c; 122c; 123c; 124c; 125c; 126c; 127c; 128c; 129c; 130c; 131c; 132c; 133c; 134c; 135c; 136c; 137c; 138c; 139c; 140c; 141c; 142c; 143c; 144c; 145c; 146c; 147c; 148c; 149c; 150c; 151c; 152c; 153c; 154c; 155c; 156c; 157c; 158c; 159c; 160c; 161c; 162c; 163c; 164c; 165c; 166c; 167c; 168c; 169c; 170c; 171c; 172c; 173c; 174c; 175c; 176c; 177c; 178c; 179c; 180c; 181c; 182c; 183c; 184c; 185c; 186c; 187c; 188c; 189c; 190c; 191c; 192c; 193c; 194c; 195c; 196c; 197c; 198c; 199c; 200c; 201c; 202c; 203c; 204c; 205c; 206c; 207c; 208c; 209c; 210c; 211c; 212c; 213c; 214c; 215c; 216c; 217c; 218c; 219c; 220c; 221c; 222c; 223c; 224c; 225c; 226c; 227c; 228c; 229c; 230c; 231c; 232c; 233c; 234c; 235c; 236c; 237c; 238c; 239c; 240c; 241c; 242c; 243c; 244c; 245c; 246c; 247c; 248c; 249c; 250c; 251c; 252c; 253c; 254c; 255c; 256c; 257c; 258c; 259c; 260c; 261c; 262c; 263c; 264c; 265c; 266c; 267c; 268c; 269c; 270c; 271c; 272c; 273c; 274c; 275c; 276c; 277c; 278c; 279c; 280c; 281c; 282c; 283c; 284c; 285c; 286c; 287c; 288c; 289c; 290c; 291c; 292c; 293c; 294c; 295c; 296c; 297c; 298c; 299c; 300c; 301c; 302c; 303c; 304c; 305c; 306c; 307c; 308c; 309c; 310c; 311c; 312c; 313c; 314c; 315c; 316c; 317c; 318c; 319c; 320c; 321c; 322c; 323c; 324c; 325c; 326c; 327c; 328c; 329c; 330c; 331c; 332c; 333c; 334c; 335c; 336c; 337c; 338c; 339c; 340c; 341c; 342c; 343c; 344c; 345c; 346c; 347c; 348c; 349c; 350c; 351c; 352c; 353c; 354c; 355c; 356c; 357c; 358c; 359c; 360c; 361c; 362c; 363c; 364c; 365c; 366c; 367c; 368c; 369c; 370c; 371c; 372c; 373c; 374c; 375c; 376c; 377c; 378c; 379c; 380c; 381c; 382c; 383c; 384c; 385c; 386c; 387c; 388c; 389c; 390c; 391c; 392c; 393c; 394c; 395c; 396c; 397c; 398c; 399c; 400c; 401c; 402c; 403c; 404c; 405c; 406c; 407c; 408c; 409c; 410c; 411c; 412c; 413c; 414c; 415c; 416c; 417c; 418c; 419c; 420c; 421c; 422c; 423c; 424c; 425c; 426c; 427c; 428c; 429c; 430c; 431c; 432c; 433c; 434c; 435c; 436c; 437c; 438c; 439c; 440c; 441c; 442c; 443c; 444c; 445c; 446c; 447c; 448c; 449c; 450c; 451c; 452c; 453c; 454c; 455c; 456c; 457c; 458c; 459c; 460c; 461c; 462c; 463c; 464c; 465c; 466c; 467c; 468c; 469c; 470c; 471c; 472c; 473c; 474c; 475c; 476c; 477c; 478c; 479c; 480c; 481c; 482c; 483c; 484c; 485c; 486c; 487c; 488c; 489c; 490c; 491c; 492c; 493c; 494c; 495c; 496c; 497c; 498c; 499c; 500c; 501c; 502c; 503c; 504c; 505c; 506c; 507c; 508c; 509c; 510c; 511c; 512c; 513c; 514c; 515c; 516c; 517c; 518c; 519c; 520c; 521c; 522c; 523c; 524c; 525c; 526c; 527c; 528c; 529c; 530c; 531c; 532c; 533c; 534c; 535c; 536c; 537c; 538c; 539c; 540c; 541c; 542c; 543c; 544c; 545c; 546c; 547c; 548c; 549c; 550c; 551c; 552c; 553c; 554c; 555c; 556c; 557c; 558c; 559c; 560c; 561c; 562c; 563c; 564c; 565c; 566c; 567c; 568c; 569c; 570c; 571c; 572c; 573c; 574c; 575c; 576c; 577c; 578c; 579c; 580c; 581c; 582c; 583c; 584c; 585c; 586c; 587c; 588c; 589c; 590c; 591c; 592c; 593c; 594c; 595c; 596c; 597c; 598c; 599c; 600c; 601c; 602c; 603c; 604c; 605c; 606c; 607c; 608c; 609c; 610c; 611c; 612c; 613c; 614c; 615c; 616c; 617c; 618c; 619c; 620c; 621c; 622c; 623c; 624c; 625c; 626c; 627c; 628c; 629c; 630c; 631c; 632c; 633c; 634c; 635c; 636c; 637c; 638c; 639c; 640c; 641c; 642c; 643c; 644c; 645c; 646c; 647c; 648c; 649c; 650c; 651c; 652c; 653c; 654c;



PASADENA.

COMPLICATIONS OF PROF. LOWE'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

HIS PLANS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF HIS COSTLY DWELLING—NORTH PASADENA PLEASED WITH THE PAINTER HOTEL IMPROVEMENTS—FEARS OF THE CHARIVARI SERENADES.

PASADENA, July 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] Last January there was a sheriff's sale of the Operahouse block in Pasadena and of Prof. T. S. C. Lowe's magnificent dwelling on Orange Grove avenue. Tomorrow the six months' redemption period will expire. Prof. Lowe says that the matter has all been arranged, and that he will lose neither his home nor the theater.

The Lowe mansion, a beautiful structure containing forty-two rooms, substantially built and finished without regard to expense, was erected five years ago. It stands on a hilltop overlooking Pasadena and the valley which stretches toward Los Angeles. It is surrounded by four acres of orchards and gardens, and altogether it is one of the most beautiful places in Pasadena. The Operahouse block contains a well-equipped theater and sixty rooms. The offices of Prof. Lowe's gas company occupied it here some years ago, and a \$100,000 mortgage was given on the house. Later a mortgage of about \$25,000 was placed on the house and the theater block. Six months ago there were foreclosure proceedings, and the State Loan and Trust Company of Los Angeles bought in the property.

Prof. Lowe has not disclosed the nature of the arrangements through which he expects to redeem the property, but now that his children have all grown up, and there are only himself and his wife left, he says that they want a more modest home, and it is his desire to enlarge the dwelling and alter it so as to make it into a hotel. A company has been organized with this end in view, and Prof. Lowe says he is sanguine of the success of his new enterprise.

WELCOME NEWS.

The news that the Painter Hotel is to be enlarged and that Gen. M. H. Wentworth, Hall Jackson, N. H., the former manager of the Raymond, is to take charge of it, has been received with rejoicing by the residents of North Pasadena. They say that the result will certainly be that a ten-minute or fifteen-minute electric service will be substituted for the present half-hourly service on the Altadena line, and this and the bringing to North Pasadena of the kind of guests' Gen. Wentworth is sure to attract to any hotel under his charge, will greatly increase the value of property in that part of the city. Work was begun today on the laying out of the new ornamental grounds. A special feature will be a large court upon which the ballroom will open.

CHARIVARI AFTERMATH.

There was fear and trembling among the juvenile population of Pasadena today. A rumor was abroad that every boy who assisted in the charivari in honor of the nuptials of Miss Laura Lacey and her younger suitor, Almo Taylor, was to be arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Their guilty consciences told the boys that they had made a good deal of noise, and that they had inflicted considerable damage upon the tender grass of a recent lawn. The young suitor, Almo Taylor, was to be arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Their guilty consciences told the boys that they had made a good deal of noise, and that they had inflicted considerable damage upon the tender grass of a recent lawn.

Miss Hattie Wittenberg of Terre Haute, Ind., is visiting Miss Julia Kramer of Los Angeles. That girl might have the best possible time while in California. Miss Kramer escorted her to Avalon to spend this week. Yesterday they went fishing with Messrs. G. B. Lake and H. L. Pierce. They caught two sixteen-pound shark.

Mrs. C. L. Hawley of Salt Lake City is in a Swanfald tent on Summer avenue, with a party of five ladies.

E. A. Doran of Los Angeles is spending the month here with his brother, E. L. Doran. It is the former who has been decreasing the supply of girls here, and not the latter, as is inadvertently stated.

Miss Orilla and Blanche Dornell of Los Angeles, and Nellie Newby of Ventura, their guest, are here for the summer. In Maj. Donnell's comfortable camp.

PASADENA BREVIETIES.

Miss Catherine Jones will speak next Monday evening at the First Presbyterian Church on the floating missions of the Christian Endeavor Society.

She was to have spoken last Monday night but was unable to reach Pasadena on account of railroad accident.

Mr. Bridget W. McCarty died at his home, No. 127 North Mentor avenue, at 6:50 o'clock Tuesday evening. She will be buried from the St. Andrew's Catholic Church at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning, and interment will be at San Gabriel.

Preparations are on foot for a concert to be given at the Methodist Tabernacle on Thursday, July 29, for the benefit of the local Methodist Church at Lamanda Park.

The sisters of the Convent of the Holy Name at Hamona will on August 15 open a parochial school in the B. F. Ball homestead on North Fair Oaks avenue.

A Building Committee is trying to decide on a site for the new edifice for St. Andrew's Catholic Church.

J. W. Wood is about to start on a vacation expedition to Mount Shasta.

The seven protectors will meet at the water company's office tonight.

Mrs. J. P. Hughes of Philadelphia is at the Crown Villa.

Company I, N.G.C., will elect officers tonight.

Wanted—Old wheels in exchange for new ones. Columbia Cyclery.

Try one of McCann's Bicycles' joys for a refreshing drink.

REDONDO BEACH.

Surf-fishing Afords Fine Sport for Anglers—Notes.

REDONDO BEACH, July 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] All the wharf fishermen turned their attention to surf-fishing Wednesday morning. Both sides of the south wharf were lined with anglers, all day, and many good catches of yellow-fin and perch were reported.

The steamship Santa Rosa arrived Wednesday morning from the north with upwards of eighty tons of merchandise and seventy passengers, after which she sailed for San Diego.

The steam schooner Newsboy, Capt. Fosen, finished discharging her cargo of redwood Tuesday night and sailed for the north.

L. G. Money is now in charge of the Redondo Beach Company's floral department. He is a first-class gardener as well as an expert floral designer.

Miss Colise Maher of Los Angeles is a guest of Mrs. C. L. Youkman for a few weeks.

Capt. Louis Hausen is now in charge of the schooner Rambler. Mr. Hausen is considered one of the best yachtsmen on the coast.

Rev. A. C. Barnes is conducting revival services at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

AN OFFICER BATTERED WHILE IN CHARGE OF HIS DUTY.

SANTA BARBARA, July 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] Deputy Constable Jacob Shoupe received some ugly blows and bruises in the execution of his duty yesterday afternoon. F. Scherer brought an attachment against Peter Fairbarn for \$300. Shoupe undertook to attach a horse which belonged to Fairbarn, and which had been left in charge of Joe Dotey of Garden street. In attempting to remove the horse he was resisted by Dotey, aided by his wife and two daughters. Shoupe received a kick below the belt, and was otherwise maltreated, but succeeded in obtaining possession of the horse. Shoupe has sworn out a warrant against Dotey for assaulting him in the carrying out of his duty.

Following in the wake of the earthquake Monday evening a thunderstorm visited Santa Barbara Wednesday morning, accompanied by a slight rainfall.

F. A. Jones of Los Angeles has arrived in town to take the place of Mr. Truslow as Santa Fe agent in this city.

Rev. Father Juan Ceballos has been in Santa Barbara for the last few days. He was pastor of the Catholic church here some years ago. He took a great interest in the Spanish element here, and edited a paper for them. He now returns to his pastorate at San Bernardino.

F. L. Collier, United States Examiner of Surveys, is in town. He arrived Tuesday from San Francisco. It is reported that he will investigate the survey of San Miguel Island, made under the Benson commission during the previous year.

At present writing there are many tourists in town, some with a view of locating in Santa Barbara, and others stopping over on their return from the Christian Endeavor Convention at San Francisco.

SANTA CATALINA.

A TENDERFOOT'S EXPERIENCE AT ABALONE FISHING.

THE PRACTICAL JOKER GETS IN HIS WORK—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TRYING TO DEPICT THE PACIFIC OF FISHES—PEOPLE AT THE ISLAND.

AVALON (Catalina Island), July 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] Here, as elsewhere, the credulity of the tenderfoot is made the basis for practical jokes galore. Among the 150 daily arrivals at Avalon there is always a plentiful supply of fresh material for the fun-lover to work upon. One of these individuals asked Chet White of the Grand View how abalones were caught. White saw his opportunity and replied that they were caught in a trap; that he was going out to catch some the next night, and the searcher after piscatorial knowledge might accompany him. White stationed the seeker after light on the beach north of the bath-house, with a fish line in his hand at the other end of which was the trap, i.e., a cracker box containing some crackers. Telling his victim to pull in the line when he called, White anchored the box with a stone, rowed ashore and went to bed, leaving the fisherman to the task of the young man who holds the bag when hunting anxiously hanging on to the fish line. After several hours he "tumbled," and the next day, with blood in his eye, was "looking for a doctor."

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

EXPERT'S REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

THE CLERK'S BOOKS ALLEGED TO BE IN BAD SHAPE—ASSESSOR'S OFFICE AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY—CITY TREASURY EMPTY—LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] For two months the Board of City Trustees has had an expert at work on the accounts of the city officers for the last two years. The expert's report was handed in Tuesday evening, and was ordered printed. It is a document of twenty-eight pages that goes into the inner workings of the city's finances most thoroughly. The office of City Clerk appears to be the main point of attack. The shortcomings of other departments are nearly all charged to errors, alleged or otherwise, in the clerk's office.

The principal discrepancies appear to have occurred in the collection and handling of lances, water rents and taxes. While collections amounting to \$90,000 have passed through the Clerk's hands two years, it is charged that there is such a lack of system in keeping the accounts that it is merely guess work as to who has paid and who has not. In some instances, it is alleged, men used water for two years and paid nothing or if they did, that it is in mistake. The Clerk is accused of made errors in footings in his monthly reports. It is also charged that he neither gave nor took receipts for the money passing through his hands. In the handling of the water rents he is accused of not giving receipts and permits to change rates, discontinue accounts, issue permits, make out receipts for water rents and collect money with no check from any other person. He was his own business manager, cashier and auditor, making him a burden to the city government ineffective, inoperative, and unsafe in every plan and detail.

With the exception of the Assessor, the other officials got off passably well, most of their errors being traced back to the Clerk. The Assessor is accused of causing a useless burden on the taxpayers, his rolls being simply copies of those prepared by the County Assessor. From this office realized only \$255,44, out of which the Assessor took \$208,47, leaving to the city only \$46,97 for the two years, after providing for the Assessor, and out of this balance came the cost of running the office in the way of printing, etc., making it an injustice on the taxpayers to levy all this money for the benefit of one person.

CITY OUT OF MONEY.

At the meeting of the Board of City Trustees Tuesday evening the Treasurer reported that the cash box was nearly empty, and did not contain enough to pay the warrants ordered that evening. It was ordered to proceed to collect from the bondsmen of the former Treasurer the sum that he had taken out of the city treasury.

The County Assessor has taken up the following water claims: By John G. North to 1500 inches of water flowing in the west fork of Snow Creek, and 2500 inches of water in the south fork of the Whitewater River, by C. O. Barker for 1500 inches of water in the east fork of Snow Creek, and 500 inches of water in Falls Creek. The water is to be used to develop power for generating electricity.

The last apportionment of school funds for the year has been made. The principal districts of the county receive almost equal amounts of money.

DISTRICT DEPUTY W. A. Shay of San Bernardino installed the officers of the Odd Fellows Lodge Tuesday evening. E. H. Gruwell is Noble Grand; E. T. Grundstrom, Vice, and F. P. Watson, Treasurer.

The Escondido Society has taken up its first case of prosecution. A colored boy, Walter Simpson, is the culprit. He is accused of cruelty to a dog.

Gussey Betchel, a twelve-year-old boy, was thrown from his horse on the asphalt pavement Tuesday morning. He was pulled up impossible, but sustained no serious injuries. They believe the boy good for a time and consider this only a temporary case.

ATHLETIC FINANCES.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Athletic Club the Fifth of July celebration was cleared off the books and all bills paid. The figures showed that the citizens gave as free donations \$286,50, while the cash receipts at the gate and for the ballroom were \$362,55, making a total of \$649,05 for the club.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOURISTS TAKE IN THE SIGHTS.

MT. LOWE, July 21.—[Special Correspondence.] The Christian Endeavor pilgrimage has made lively times along with the following play-entertainments for the first night: A. D. Frost, the Tabernacle; E. Stanford, the Tabernacle; G. Kendall and J. P. Whaley vs. C. A. Whitmore and C. A. Whitmore and C. A. Lothrop; Fred Shoup and C. W. Foy vs. E. R. Ruy and Clyde King. For Saturday night the players are Bert Magers and George G. Barker. It is reported that it will be changed from an evening to a morning paper.

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